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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Hit Hard At the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Past Verdicts

by

Wei Chien-kung (魏建功), Professor of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

Drastic changes have taken place in Tsinghua and Peking Universities since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Having experienced these changes ourselves, we really feel that both people's mind and the outlook of the school are different from what they were before.

During the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the educational battlefront was dominated by the revisionist line with the bourgeoisie exercising dictatorship over the proletariat. I followed the revisionist line for a long time.

It was the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself that educated and saved me. As early as in the 1940's, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and to conscientiously remold their world outlook." For 17 years, however, I had been given so-called special "care" by the revisionist line and had never gone to villages or factories. In a position above others, I lived a comfortable life. It was not until the great proletarian cultural revolution that this situation changed.

After the worker propaganda team came to stay in our school, I was asked to go to villages and factories. In only a few months, re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and workers, I found my shortcomings, and

raised my awareness of the two-line struggle. Now all my colleages and comrades have seen the change I have experienced, and they unanimously encourage me. I myself am very excited and inspired, like a dead tree which regains its vitality in spring. How fortunate I am late in life that I can follow Chairman Mao to work for the revolution and build the socialist motherland! This manifests the correct implementation of the policy of the Party and Chairman Mao toward the intellectuals in the school and is a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The absurd arguments in educational circles have whipped up a cold wind to slander the Party's policy toward the intellectuals in a vain attempt to sow the seeds of discord between the Party and the intellectuals. We firmly refuse to endorse them.

The great teacher Lenin aptly said, "The transition from capitalism to communism represents an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch has terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration."

Chairman Mao stands high, sees far and constantly guides us to make in-depth revolutionary mass criticism in the ideological field. The revolutionary masses, including the revolutionary intellectuals, have enhanced their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and raised their ability to distinguish major questions of right and wrong.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." For the sake of consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the sake of defending and keeping to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, despite my old age, I will actively take part in the current great debate on the educational front, repulse the right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts, and carry the revolution in education through to the end.

* * *

The Great Cultural Revolution Enables Me To Gain a New Life

by

T'ung Shih-pai (童诗白), Professor of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

On the campus of Tsinghua University, a great debate on the revolution in education is intensely under way. This is another battle now underway between the two classes and the two lines.

Those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts claimed that some teachers had no way to turn to for they were criticized and purged for whatever they did. They also claimed that some old teachers were asked to teach what they were weak at rather than what they were strong in. The sinister intention of this kind of utterances is to sow discord in the relations of the intellectuals and the Party, and oppose the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a vital question of right and wrong bearing on the line and must be clearly debated.

Before liberation, I received education in British, American and Kuomintang bourgeois schools. I studied in two universities at home and then went to a graduate school in the United States. Counting from primary school, I had altogether 22 years of schooling, indeed a very long time. I read a lot of books, "fought numerous battles" in the form of examinations, wrote papers and received several degrees. Therefore, I may be taken as a "carefully carved out" model of the educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

In 1955, I returned to my socialist motherland with a patriotic heart. But what the old Tsinghua University carried out was the revisionist line. In such environments, my bourgeois world outlook not only had not been transformed but on the contrary lived on like fish in water. When the university called upon the teachers to "work toward their doctorates and associate doctorates," and asked the so-called "old horses" like us to lead the way, my "enthusiasm" was truly brought into play. I indoctrinated the young teachers and students with the criteria of bourgeois schools just as they were. In order to impress the students with my "high grade" in theory, I adjusted the parameter of laboratory into something like the value of theoretical calculation, so that the result could be known and papers and reports could be written as usual without conducting experiments. At that time, "private ownership of knowledge," "studying in order to become an official," "intellectual culture above all else," "theory above everything else" and other trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism corrupted the young people daily and hourly. This was a grave lesson of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat on the educational front before the cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself truly is absolutely necessary and exceedingly

timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. Likewise, the cultural revolution is also absolutely necessary and exceedingly timely for educating and saving intellectuals like us who came over from the old society, so that we would not sink deeper and deeper into the mire of revisionism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution gave a new life to Tsinghua University as well as to an old intellectual like me. In 1968, after the workers' propaganda team moved into Tsinghua, it resolutely carried out the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals. In 1969, I was sent to a thermal power plant in the eastern suburbs of Peking to receive re-education from the working class. This took place the first time in my whole life. In the past when I was kept within large buildings, I seemed to be quite at home as I went from books to books, but as soon as I got in touch with actual production, the evil results of "my detachment from three things" were exposed: When I took up a piece of electric wire, I did not know how great an electric current could it carry; when I explained the diode to the workers, I got the tube burned before I finished teaching the lesson. In those days, I really felt that my life was not as comfortable as it used to be. I embarrassingly asked the master workman: "Do I have to pay for the tube I burned?" The master workman told me solemnly but warmly: "This should be debited to the revisionist line. It was the old educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism that made you 'depart from three things' and look silly. Today, since you have come to us in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, this shows that you have the desire of changing your old ideas. Hope you can learn from your lessons, and let's properly carry out the revolution in education together." Was this anything like "coming in for criticism and rectification" as claimed by some people? This was a vivid lesson of re-education which the working class gave me. Some people, in the name of "caring" for the intellectuals, have called for making use of what the old teachers are strong in. The aim is to bring us once again under the domination of the revisionist line in those 17 years and reopen the case of the cultural revolution. We will never agree to this.

Staying together with the worker-peasant-soldier students, I have created favorable conditions for remolding my world outlook. Some years ago, there appeared for a time a reversal in the revolution in education. When I drew out the curricular outline of electronics I again followed the beaten track, and when the students pointed out my mistakes in class, I was still unable to arrive at a right perception of things at the beginning. Later, I joined them in criticizing the revisionist line in education and the old academic system, and boldly carried out reform. I deeply felt how clear and definite was their concept of right and wrong, for they supported what was right and pointed out what was wrong. We taught and learned from each other and raised our standards together. What is wrong with this? Can we say that we are "coming in for criticism and rectification no matter what we do"? These absurd arguments are obviously for sowing discord in the relations of the teachers and the worker-peasant-soldier students. We will never be fooled.

In the past few years, leadership of the college and departments on all levels repeatedly organized me to take part in all kinds of study classes

and revolutionary mass criticism meetings to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. In the course of struggle, I raised my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and raised my consciousness in remolding my world outlook. I also successively took part in the work of teaching the fourth year class, in open-door education and in compiling new teaching materials, thus doing some useful work for the revolution in education. The Party organization persevered in educating and transforming me in the course of giving me work, thus enabling me to shine with revolutionary youth. I truly feel that I am getting more and more vigorous in work, and the road is growing wider and wider. All this should be attributed to the Party's policy toward the intellectuals and the great proletarian cultural revolution. I will firmly keep in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "class struggle is the key link, and everything else hinges on it," and carry the revolution in education through to the end!

* * *

The Party's Intellectual Policy Brooks No Vilification

by

Chi Hsien-lin (季羡林), Professor of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

In July, August and September last year, there was whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts in educational circles for negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education. This is an acute struggle between the two classes and two lines under the new situation. We must on no account take it lightly.

They spread many absurd arguments, including attacks against the Party's intellectual policy. They claimed that the enthusiasm of the intellectuals could not be brought into full play, and that whenever there was a movement, the intellectuals were criticized. And so on and so forth. I was very furious when I read them. I am an old intellectual from the old society. I have a profound perception of the contrast between the old and the new before and after Liberation and the cultural revolution. Particularly, I have a profound perception of the Party's policy of "uniting, educating and transforming" the intellectuals. I can rebut their unbridled calumniation with endless facts.

In the 17 years before the cultural revolution, the revisionist line dominated the school. I dealt with ancient Indian language. This kind of language is not altogether useless, but at that time some people made it sound so marvelous. This befitted my state of mind then. I became cocky and did not have the least "self-knowledge." To me the remolding of world outlook was a matter of no concern. Looking back, I really do not know where I would land had I kept on gliding down like this.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself truly is very timely and absolutely essential. In this struggle, we intellectuals have also further transformed and improved ourselves.

When the working class mounted the stage of struggle--criticism--transformation in the superstructure, the workers' propaganda team moved into Peking University. The university began to carry out the revolution in education according to Chairman Mao's instructions. At that time, my mind began to sober up, and I had a bit of "self-knowledge." At that time the Party's intellectual policy was consistently adhered to in the real sense. Toward old intellectuals like us, the comrades of the propaganda team made use of Chairman Mao's teachings to enthusiastically help us raise our political consciousness. They really made a good deal of effort in this! On the road to remold my world outlook, I sometimes moved forward two steps and retreated one step. But they invariably waited with patience, permitted others to make mistakes and also to rectify some, and tolerated ideological reversals. Any slight progress was immediately acclaimed. In this way, I finally made some progress.

However, some people now say that whenever there is a movement, the intellectuals are criticized. They either are ignorant, or have an ulterior object in view.

Assuming the posture of "pleading for mercy" for the intellectuals, the concocters of such absurd arguments in fact harbor evil intentions. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Intellectuals also must transform themselves. Not only must those who have not yet changed their fundamental stand transform themselves, but also people in general should study and carry out transformation." What reasons have we got to think that we have done just about right in self-remolding? We should on no account permit anyone to drag us back to the beaten track of spiritual aristocrats. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." On the road of remolding our world outlook, it is also necessary to have this spirit. We are determined to advance in big strides along the bright road charted by Chairman Mao.

* * *

An Effective Refutation

by

Ko Lun (葛 仑)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

In educational circles, there is a kind of absurd arguments which claim that ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution "vituperation is resorted to whenever intellectuals are mentioned." They ask: "Can enthusiasm be brought into play?" In the great debate on the educational front, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers have answered categorically. "This is provocation with an ulterior object in view. We will not be fooled under whatever circumstances!"

Absurd arguments have never been able to stand against factual tests. The articles written by some professors of Tsinghua and Peking Universities on their personal experiences and insights are very effective refutations that give us pleasure when read.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectuals have further understood Chairman Mao's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and greatly raised their awareness for ideological remolding. They conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, insist on integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, actively plunged themselves into the torrents of the proletarian revolution in education, and strive to make education serve proletarian politics and to combine it with productive labor. With confidence grown a hundredfold and full of energy, they are in the course of activly making contributions toward consolidating and developing the fruits of the revolution in education.

The absurd arguments vainly attempt to use "vituperation" to smear everything, and claim that in this way "enthusiasm" cannot be brought into full play. What kind of enthusiasm do they want? What they want is not the socialist enthusiasm of the intellectuals but the enthusiasm of bourgeois individualism. However, people still have this memory fresh in their minds: Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company pushed the revisionist line, adopted the attitude of humoring, sheltering and conniving at the bourgeois world outlook of the intellectuals. They permitted the inflation of bourgeois individualism and the overflow of capitalism and revisionism to serve their capitalist restoration. Educated by the great cultural revolution, many people who had suffered from the baneful influence of the revisionist line in education have raised their consciousness. Using the viewpoint of class struggle, they hit the nail on the head by revealing and criticizing the ulterior motive of the concocters of absurd arguments.

The concocters of absurd arguments make all sorts of fallacies in defiance of the iron-clad facts. This not only shows their stubborn bourgeois prejudices but also hides ulterior motives. This is the use of

the pretext of "pleading for mercy for the people" to sow seeds of discord between the intellectuals on the one hand and the Party and the workers, peasants and soldiers on the other, distort the Party's intellectual policy, and thereby negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. It can be seen from this how acute and violent the class struggle on the educational front is! We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, defend the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education, actively take part in the great debate on major issues of right and wrong on the educational front, sweep away bourgeois influence on the educational battlefront, and let Chairman Mao's educational line strike deep root on the educational battlefront.

* * *

The Ranks of Worker-Peasant Theorists Demonstrate Their Great Vitality

by

the CCP Committee of Luta

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 14, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the ranks of worker-peasant theorists in our municipality have shown great progress. At present, the shifts and teams in factories and the production teams in the countryside have all theory guides, with a mass network for conducting theoretical work formed. The ranks of worker-peasant theorists represent a new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Once emerged, they reveal their great vitality and become a new political force in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have played a great role in consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Grasp the Line and Put Strengthening Oneself Ideologically Above All Else

A large number of facts show that in the matter of training what kind of a contingent of theorists and how to train such a contingent, there is at all times a heated struggle between two lines and two ways of thinking. The essence of the struggle is the question of training men of ability according to the features of which class and of guiding them to follow which road.

The Question of "For Whom" Must Be Solved

Chairman Mao says, "The question of for whom is a fundamental question, a question of principle." The broad masses of members of the contingents of theorists in our municipality are all selected from those involved in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Their class consciousness is relatively high and they have specific practical experience. This is the good side. But it should also be noted that due to the existence of class struggle, such bourgeois ideas as the pursuit of personal fame and gain often would stealthily attack, influence and corrode our ranks. To ensure the ranks of theorists to advance in the correct direction, we stress the need for Party committees at all levels to grasp first of all the question of the line and strengthen the buildup of the ranks of theorists ideologically so as to solve the question of "for whom." To this end, many Party organizations have run study classes and organized the ranks of theorists to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, embrace the idea of taking up theoretical work for the revolution and set the correct political orientation. Some units constantly invite old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness and

conduct class education, so that people will constantly preserve the class features of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and never forget the class mandate. Laying hold of problems partaking of the nature of a tendency, some other units periodically launch minor rectification campaigns, so that the members of the theory contingents can constantly guard against the corrosive effect and influence of bourgeois ideas. Through a series of political and ideological work, the spiritual outlook of the broad membership of the contingents of theorists has become better and better. With their ideological and theoretical level constantly raised, their work is also rather effective.

Persist in the "Three Non-Departures"

Whether or not we can persist in non-departure from labor, reality and the masses is not a question of method but also a question of the line. We repeatedly stress the need for the members of the theory contingent to strike root in basic-level units, keep a foothold in shifts and teams, face the masses and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many Party organizations have also adopted some corresponding measures for constantly conducting education and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. Criticism meetings are convened periodically with old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants invited to make critical comments on the ranks of theorists. We also stress the need to put the focal work of the ranks of theorists in our own units and properly lay hold of study in shift and teams and in production teams. The activities of the ranks of theorists must follow the mass line, the study of theory must be carried out on an open-door basis, and the masses must be periodically briefed of the results of research in different branches of learning. In this way, the members of the theory contingents on all fronts in the whole municipality play a tremendous role in studying theory, in grasping the line and in deepening the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" and to "learn from Tach'ing in industry." A fairly large portion of the theory contingent members among them are appraised as advanced workers, and some of them have joined the Party or the League. According to the statistics of the Hungch'i Shipyard toward the end of 1974, of the 1,060 members of the theory contingents in the whole shipyard, there were 927 advanced producers, equivalent to 87 percent of the total.

Integration of Professional Theorists With the Ranks of Worker-Peasant Theorists

In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the past tendency for the ranks of professional theorists to lose touch with the workers and peasants was criticized, but the pernicious influence of the revisionist line and bourgeois prejudices have not been completely eliminated after one or two movements. Therefore, in the process of integrating the ranks of professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant theorists, we stress the need for professional theorists to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, receive re-education from the latter, and seriously transform their world outlook. Meanwhile, we also guide the ranks of worker-peasant theorists to learn the strong points of the professional theorists. With the right direction and the line correctly oriented, measures are also drawn up. Many units adopt

diverse forms of combination such as "going out" or "inviting in" to enable the ranks of professional theorists and worker-peasant theorists to learn from each other and overcome one's weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points. This approach not only helps the ranks of professional theorists remold their thinking and strengthen the ability to solve practical problems but also helps the ranks of worker-peasant theorists to raise their standards.

Pay Attention to the Style of Study and Train the Ranks of Theorists in Struggle

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." One very important point in strengthening the buildup of the ranks of theorists is to carry forward the revolutionary study style of linking theory with reality, persist in training and raising standards in the three great revolutionary movements, and give full play to the combat role of this contingent. This is a question bearing on the direction in which the ranks of theorists are gui[illegible]

Read and Study in Conjunction With Actual Strength

The members of the theory contingent must closely link the practice of the three great revolutionary movements with the serious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and must study a bit more, study one step ahead, study more penetratingly, and give better play to their role in practice. The Party organizations at all levels in our municipality generally adopt the methods of conducting study classes, forums on special topics, and report meetings to purposefully organize them in a planned way to link actual struggle with reading and study in an effort to comprehend and master things theoretically for application in practice. Through these activities, the members of the theory contingent are further armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus strengthening their ability to criticize revisionism and the bourgeosie, and enabling them to play a more and more prominent role in struggle.

Linking Reading with Investigation and Study

For the sake of deepening comprehension in the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat from theory and practice, since May this year, various units have universally organized contingents of theorists to lay hold of the question of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their own localities and to conduct investigations and studies. Through these investigations, an effective boot is given to the deepening of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the implementation of the task of grasping revolution and promoting production. The members of the theory contingent of Chuangho county link a large number of facts bearing on the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines before and after the rural land reform, before and after agricultural cooperation, and before and after the great cultural revolution with the study of hoes does the rural superstructure serve the economic base, the changes in rural class relations, how to recognize and reform small production, and other questions, and with the criticism of revisionism and

capitalism, thus enabling the cadres and the masses to further deepen their comprehension in the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raising their enthusiasm for socialist construction, and giving impetus to the deepening of the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture."

Linking the Study of Theory with Central Tasks

Around the central tasks of the Party in different periods, tasks are constantly assigned and the ranks of theorists are organized to carry out the study of theory. This is a good way to help the ranks of theorists devote time and energy toward mastery and application. It enables them to study with an aim in mind and work along a given direction. It enables the members of the theory contingent to link the combat tasks with reading and study and to continuously raise their ideological and theoretical level.

Properly Hold Discussion Meetings on Special Topics

With the problems of actual struggle in mind, discussion meetings on theory are properly held. This is an effective form for training and raising the standards of the ranks of theorists. Since the beginning of this year, the municipal Party committee has successively called three theory discussion meetings participated by leading cadres at and above the county level and the backbone members of some contingents of worker-peasant theorists. The municipal propaganda department has also called four theory discussion meetings participated by the ranks of worker-peasant theorists and a few professional theorists to discuss separately certain problems. Each discussion meeting closely revolves around actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, lays hold of the knotty problems of universal nature raised by the cadres and the masses in study, and start discussion on special topics in an effort to understand and comprehend certain fundamental problems related to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of linking theory with practice. Such discussion meetings are strongly to the point, vivid and lively, and yield better results.

Grasp the Study of Different Branches of Learning and Combine Popularization with the Raising of Standards

The study of different branches of learning by the ranks of worker-peasant theorists in our municipality is gradually developed from selected spots to a wide area. In 1973, we let the Hungch'i Shipyard conduct some experiments on the question of academic research. After over one year of practice, we popularized throughout the municipality the experience of the shipyard. At present, 45 percent of the units in the factories, shops and organs of the whole municipality have conducted academic research, and some rural communes and urban neighborhoods have also done so. The number of academic research groups has grown to over 1,860 with more than 14,000 members. In general, there are the branches of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, literature, history, international problems, etc., and gratifying results have been initially achieved.

On this basis, in October this year, we again set up the Luta Municipal Spare-Time Institute of Philosophy and Social Science. In the course of conducting research on different branches of learning, attention is paid to the correct handling of three relationships: (1) The relationship between academic research and actual struggle. Every branch of science has its specific target, but must serve actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. We persist in conducting academic research, with the study of problems in actual struggle taken as the center. (2) The relationship between academic research and mass study. We persist in taking the knotty problems raised by the masses in study as the themes of academic research and properly handling the relationship between popularization and raising standards. (3) The relationship between academic research and the systematic study of theory. The unfolding of academic research requires a given theoretical foundation, and as far as the ranks of worker-peasant theorists just organized are concerned, this is really a problem that urgently needs to be solved. Therefore, we must persist in studying what is under research in the struggle, and also more systematically organize people to read some more relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Some research groups have also acquired some specialized knowledge in different branches of learning. In this way, the theoretical level of the ranks of theorists is raised considerably, and conditions are created for unfolding theoretical research in different branches of learning.

The building of a good Marxist contingent of theorists is of major realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance. In the course of carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's three important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, etc., and in the course of grasping revolution and promoting production, this contingent has become the backbone force in studying and publicizing the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the vanguard in criticizing revisionism, the powerful lieutenant to the Party organization in strengthening ideological and political work and the trail-blazer in learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Tach'ing in industry.

* * *

GRADUATION PROJECTS

Graduation Projects by Worker-Peasant-Soldier Science Students of Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1976)

graduation projects undertaken or completed by worker-peasant-soldier students of the natural sciences departments of peking university passing out this year totalled 241, 95 of which have already been put to use in socialist construction. among them 105 have attained advanced national standards and a number of others advanced world standards. some have filled gaps in china's science and technology.

during their three college years, these worker-peasant-soldier students have abided by chairman mao's teachings and given primary importance to political orientation and the principle of studying to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have combined theory with practice and focused their energy on learning to analyze and solve problems. they do not measure their academic success by the number of hours studied or books read.

their graduation projects helped promote national economic development in the fields of automation, electronics, earthquake forecasting, survey of geothermic resources, mine prospecting, metallurgy and petroleum.

the worker-peasant-soldier students in the radio department undertook the automation and telemechanization of peking's water supply. they worked under the guidance of their teachers and cooperated with university-run factories as well as others. in less than eight months they made experimental pilot machines, one for the central console and another for the terminals. the equipment, which functioned satisfactorily during its trial run in the university, will be put into operation soon. it will make possible central dispatch and remote control of supply from water well groups as well as a big reduction in the number of operators. it also lays the basis for computerising the supply and distribution of tap water in peking.

a number of students of the solid mechanics speciality did research on the structural strength of a large cooling tower at a thermal power station, a topic which is of immediate relevance to socialist construction. guided by their teachers, they did the theoretical analysis and, using advanced calculation methods to deal with the data accumulated, charted the stress distribution of the cooling tower and sum up their findings in a report.

the graduating students obtained satisfactory results by combining theoretical study with practical experience. in their graduation projects they put forward some new views in the fields of radio astronomy, geo-mechanics, analytic chemistry, bio-chemistry, superconductivity at low temperature.

the worker-peasant-soldier students of the astronomy speciality chose "physics of the solar activity zone" as a topic of theoretical research for their diploma project. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, college students had never tackled this type of research. now, under the guidance of their teachers and personnel of the observatories and stations, they discovered the correlation between the magnetic changes in sunspots and the eruption of solar flares in sunspot groups. they also presented a new thesis on the correlation between the magnetic field value of sunspots and the flow of solar particles. this has a high reference value to the study of the physics of the solar activity zone. personnel of the astronomical observatory said: "for college students of former times to accomplish such a difficult task in two months is unimaginable."

students of the graduating class of the analytic chemistry speciality took part in devising and making a nitrogen oxide monitor, part of the task of monitoring atmospheric pollution. after dozens of experiments and a theoretical summary, they produced the instrument with the help of related factories. its key parts are above the standard of their counterparts in other countries. through a mass of experiments they theoretically negated a reaction formula of foreign origin, worked out their own correct reaction formula and put forward a new view on the mechanism of reaction.

after a preliminary investigation, students of the bio-chemistry speciality decided that they could perhaps contribute to the still unsolved problem of the use of the pancreas after the extraction of insulin. they first made an all-round investigation into the conventional technological process of insulin production. after repeated experiments they succeeded in the extraction and preparation of trypsin, chymotrypsin and other new products from the residue after the extraction of insulin. the trypsin they produced has a higher enzymatic activity than the imported product. they not only filled a gap in the chinese pharmaceutical industry, but also set out a new theoretical view on the separation and purification of enzymes and the problem of the destruction of the enzymatic activity by highly concentrated ethylic alcohol.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Great Progress Made by N.E. China Agricultural Research Institute

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 6, 1976)

great progress in helping the development of local agriculture has been made by the koshan agricultural research institute in northeast china's heilungkiang province since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the number of research subjects completed annually by the institute in the 1966-1975 period showed a 40 percent increase compared with 1965. at present, over 80 percent of the winter wheat fields in the province are planted to a high-yielding strain of winter wheat developed by the institute. it has also provided many other provinces with good strains of wheat, soyabeans and potatoes.

the achievements are due to the sustained efforts made by the institute in following the principle of scientific research serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and of combining research with productive labour. practising "open-door" scientific research, the institute invited workers, peasants and soldiers to help it with its work while at the same time it sent its scientists to establish scientific research stations in rural areas in cooperation with peasants and cadres. after making experiments, the results were demonstrated and then popularized in the rural areas.

after the start of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974, the institute every year invited some 50 workers, peasants and soldiers, and middle-school graduates who had settled in the countryside, to take part in the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the institute and to join the scientists in doing research work. at the same time, the institute sent 50 percent of its scientists to carry out investigations and do research work in 78 grassroots units on the outskirts of the province's 22 cities and in its rural counties.

to speed up the popularization of research results, the institute set up scientific farming teams at the end of 1974. these regularly travelled round the villages propagating chairman mao's revolutionary line, passing on scientific farming knowledge, introducing advanced agricultural technique and helping the rural people's communes and production brigades make production plans. this is stimulating the movement in the localities "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

TRAINING OF SKILLED WORKERS

East China Schools, Colleges Train Skilled Workers for Countryside

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 6, 1976)

schools and colleges in kiangsu province, east china, have trained large numbers of skilled workers during the educational revolution for the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

the 16 colleges in the province have trained 150,000 people, including theoretical study activists, agronomists, agro-technicians, water conservationists and agro-meteorologists through a variety of short-term and advanced classes or correspondence courses.

some of the colleges have run correspondence course in the countryside which cover some 30 subjects including marxist-leninist works, political economy, composition, electrical engineering, improving alkaline soil, rice cultivation, pig raising and sericulture.

the institutions of higher education are trying out the practice of training students "from the commune and back to the commune" to meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside. one thousand and nine such students were enrolled in 19 specialities last year.

in the past few years, around half a million middle school graduates settled in the countryside to contribute their share to the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

all the colleges and schools, in addition to regular lectures in political and general subjects, offer special subjects or classes closely related to the requirements of the learn-from-tachai movement. seventy-three per cent of the middle schools in the yangchou prefecture provide training in mechanical and electrical engineering for agriculture. many colleges and schools have adopted the new system of combining teaching, production and research to deal with urgent problems arising in the movement.

the agricultural and forestry colleges and schools and several other institutions of higher learning have during the past two years completed 60 of the 160 research projects they have undertaken to serve agriculture. research groups have also been set up in many primary and middle schools to conduct experiments in breeding fine seed strains, improving the tillage system and controlling plant pests and diseases.

PLA AIR TRANSPORTATION UNITS

PLA Air Transportation Units Help in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1976)

the air transportation units of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army last year assigned well over 4,000 plane flights to help in the nation's socialist construction, four hundred more than in 1974.

. the commanders and fighters of these units have studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened their criticism of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enhanced their awareness of the need to cherish, learn from and serve the people, one of the army's glorious traditions.

a flying squadron, while going through a rigorous training programme to strengthen its combat capability, received an order to fly and air-drop goods and equipment to an area. the squadron quickly organised more than 100 flights to air-freight 7.8 tons of essential goods in nine days.

an air crew made three two-way flights over a long route and in trying weather conditions to transport industrial equipment to tibet in three days.

a regiment was early last summer assigned the job of carrying out artificial precipitation over a drought-stricken pasture area in china's northern frontier regions. imbued with profound proletarian feelings for the herdsmen, the regiment worked steadily to produce a dozen rainfalls.

a couple of air crews of another regiment were last spring required to air-drop equipment to a logging camp. the dropping ground was hard to pinpoint and the assignment involved a number of hazards. however, the airmen were determined to fulfil the task despite the difficulties. regarding the task as part of their wholehearted service to the people, they circled over the forest a dozen times in severe weather conditions until they located the drop target in a mountain gully. the urgently-needed equipment was delivered to the workers in time and thus helped spur completion of the timber felling.

WATCH-MAKING INDUSTRY

Ancient Chinese City Builds Up Watch-Making Industry

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 6, 1976)

sian, an ancient northwest chinese city, has established a modern watch-making industry.

the industry, which was set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, covers six factories and a research institute. it produces all the 137 parts and five components required in making wristwatches and supplies three components to factories in other parts of the country. the no. 1 watch-making machinery plant, china's first, supplies more than 70 enterprises in 21 provinces and municipalities.

the watch-making industry, new to china, is mainly centered along the coastal areas. the building up of the sian watch-making industry has improved the distribution.

these factories have constantly raised their output and improved the quality since they went into operation. they all fulfilled last year's production plans ahead of schedule. in the four years from 1972 to 1975 the total industrial output increased at an annual rate of 31 percent. the "yenan" brand wristwatch made by the hungchi (red flag) wristwatch plant has been on sale in all parts of the country since it was first turned out in march 1973. shock absorbers and balance springs manufactured by the sian watch component factory are up to advanced national and international standards.

by concentrating a superior force on the key projects, these factories took two to three years to build and some were commissioned the year they started.

the no. 1 watch-making machinery plant was sited on a stone-strewn river bank. there was no housing for the workers who arrived to take up jobs there in the early spring of 1969. they had to live in the peasants' homes. braving biting wind, the workers and leading cadres, helped by the local people, built river dykes, roads and transmission lines and levelled the land. since there was a lack of special machines for hoisting and assembling, workers of the hungchi wristwatch plant used crowbars and other simple tools instead to prevent delays in the construction.

the factories manufactured the needed equipment on their own. the hungchi wristwatch plant basically satisfied its technological process and equipment needs two years after being put into operation. the jewel factory and the watch component plant produced about half of the equipment they needed.

the sian watch component plant used to produce only balance springs and mainsprings. in order to produce shock absorbers for wristwatches, which require high techniques, the plant set up a trial-producing group. through analysis and drawing on the good points of various domestic and foreign made shock absorbers, it succeeded in manufacturing a shock absorber with a new structure which is up to advance standards.

hard-alloy hobbing tools, designed and made by the hungchi wristwatch plant for processing escapement devices, filled in a blank in china's industry. these tools had higher efficiency than those that were imported.

new technological processes and techniques have been introduced in these factories. a group of young workers in the jewel factory applied laser technology in jewel drilling, thereby greatly raising both output and quality.

FORESTRY

South China Forestry Scientists Combine Research with Production

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 5, 1976)

new methods to manage and protect trees and extract useful chemicals from timber products have been evolved by the institute of forestry in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, a major forest area in south china.

these new techniques, which were developed in cooperation with workers, commune members and cadres, are being popularized throughout kwangsi and in many other parts of the country.

members of the institute attribute their new achievements chiefly to the thoroughgoing criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao during the great proletarian cultural revolution. repudiating this line as divorcing scientific research from proletarian politics, production and the masses, the scientific workers have actively integrated with the workers and peasants and directed their own research activities to serving production work.

they have set up 19 research stations in villages, forest farms and timber mills over the past few years and maintained regular contact with 125 other units. about half of the institute's staff members have for long

team based in the grassroots units where they cooperate with the local people in research work.

along with cadres and members of a mountain brigade, a group of scientific workers surveyed and drafted a plan for afforestation of almost 2,000 hectares of wasteland distributed over 190 hills. later, on the basis of repeated experiments in the brigade, they developed a new technique for planting trees in all seasons to replace the old method of planting trees only in spring. the survival rate of trees planted by this method is 90 per cent or more. a conference called on the spot by the department concerned to popularize the new techniques gave a big impetus to the tree-planting drive in kwangsi.

another group of scientific workers, through experiments in cooperation with workers and technicians of tannin factories and paper mills, successfully recovered from tanning extract residues important materials for the timber processing and rubber industries such as furfural and basic lignin. they also worked out a new process to extract dimethyl sulfoxide and thiol, which are essential for the pharmaceutical, petro-chemical and dyestuff industries, from paper mill effluent under normal pressure. this not only helps remove a source of pollution but opens a new means of acquiring industrial materials.

the institute began studying ways of controlling pine caterpillar (dendrolimus punctathus), a highly destructive pest, by using a parasitic fungus called botrytis bassiana as far back as 1961. but this technique was rarely put to use because the research workers, who shut themselves behind closed doors, had little contact with the real situation. in 1973 experiments were conducted on a forest farm seriously ravaged by the pest. after repeated tests and on the basis of much experience, indigenous methods were found to culture the fungus and control the pest over large areas. in comparison with using ordinary pesticides this new technique cuts costs by nine-tenths and kills 90 per cent of the caterpillars in the forests so treated. it has now been widely introduced in kwangsi, where it is used to treat an average of 80 per cent of the pine stands in the region every year.

a dozen other new techniques have been popularized by the institute in kwangsi over the last few years. these include methods to achieve fast growth of pine and spruce, to obtain high and stable yields of tung oil, to establish bamboo plantations by means of seedling, to propagate clumping bamboo by culm-layering, and to select good varieties of tung oil trees for propagation by budding or grafting.

the institute has in addition trained a total of 3,440 arborists for people's communes and state forest farms through popular courses on forestry science and technique.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1976)

a government trade delegation of the people's republic of china left here for albania by air today to sign the 1976 protocol on goods exchange and payments between the governments of china and albania and pay a friendly visit. leader of the delegation is li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-ministers of foreign trade yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan.

present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1976)

a fourteen-member chinese table tennis delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is yang yu-wei and deputy leader cheng min-chih.

CHINA AND KOREA

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation
Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Feb. 6, 1976)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today to sign a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1976 between the chinese and korean governments and to pay a friendly visit to korea.

he was greeted at the railway station by han su gil, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and leaders of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LEBANON

President of Lebanese Socialist Progressive
Party Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Beirut, Feb. 5, 1976)

kamal jumblatt, president of the lebanese socialist progressive party, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he was received by li teh-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, who thanked him for his condolences on the death of the late chinese premier.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Manila, Feb. 5, 1976)

president of the philippines f.e. marcos received here today chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua and head of advanced group of the exhibition of the people's republic of china in the philippines lu feng-chun. president marcos had a friendly conversation with them.

a ceremony was subsequently held for the signing of the memorandum of an agreement on the exhibition of the people's republic of china to be held in the country in october this year. president marcos and his wife attended the ceremony.

in his speech president marcos welcomed the exhibition of the people's republic of china to be held in the philippines and said that the exhibition would help strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. "i am confident that the more our people learn about your economic capability, the better it will be to our two peoples," he said.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Romania for Britain

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Feb. 4, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team left here this morning for britain after taking part in the romanian international table tennis championships and paying a friendly visit to romania.

among those present at the airport to see the team off was sever danet, secretary-general of the romanian table tennis association.

on february 3, secretary of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports emil ghibu, received chang hsieh-lin, leader, and chou lan-sun, deputy leader, of the chinese team, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. in the evening, the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports gave a banquet in honour of the chinese team.

during the visit, the chinese table tennis team played friendly matches with the romanian table tennis teams in pitesti and sfintu gheorghe. the party and government leaders of the two cities received the chinese team.

the chinese table tennis team was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports and departments concerned. through friendly matches and joint practices, the friendship and unity between the players of the two countries have been promoted and strengthened.

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1976)

the historic visit to china made by president richard nixon of the united states of america and mrs. nixon and the issuance of the joint communique by china and the united states in 1972 have played a significant role in improving sino-u.s. relations. the chinese side and former president nixon both consider that a revisit to china by him will be appropriate. the government of the people's republic of china has extended an invitation to him and mrs. nixon to revisit china on february 21, 1976, the fourth anniversary of their first visit. they have accepted the invitation with pleasure.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation to Intergovernmental Conference on Earthquake Risk

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1976)

a chinese delegation led by liu ying-yung, director of the national seismological bureau, left here for paris by air today to attend the intergovernmental conference on assessment and mitigation of earthquake risk.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu hua-ching and chang kuei-san and other leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and the national seismological bureau.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Continuation and Deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

- gratified to see the great debate on the revolution in education in Tsinghua University plowing the waves

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1976)

What kind of struggle is the revolutionary great debate now underway in educational, scientific and technical circles? In the first month of this year, the cadres and masses in Tsinghua University used their rich fruits of struggle to tell us that it is a great battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and has a bearing on the future and destiny of our Party and the whole country.

The publication of Chairman Mao's two poems and the New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao vigorously inspired the revolutionary fighting spirits of the leaders, students, staff members and workers of Tsinghua University in repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts, and further raised their awareness of the essence of this struggle. They reviewed the course of this great debate: Around the summer of last year, a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts was whipped up in society. A few people who adhered to the revisionist line in Tsinghua University came forward to attack Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Discerning the trend of the current class struggle, our great leader Chairman Mao opportunely grasped the opportunity for battle and personally initiated this revolutionary great debate. Under the sincere solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and led by Party organizations at all levels, the cadres and masses thoroughly exposed and criticized revisionism. Following this, they launched a fierce counter-attack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts in educational, scientific and technical circles as a whole.

A large number of facts exposed in the struggle have increasingly demonstrated that this struggle is neither isolated nor fortuitous, but has a profound political background. The Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts in educational, scientific and technical circles is a prominent expression of the current struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's two poems and the New Year's Day editorial, many comrades have raised a series of questions: Why is it that a few people in educational, scientific and technical circles have come forward at the same time to whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts? Why are these people so frantic as to direct their spearhead of attack at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line? Why are they so bold as to go all out to settle accounts with and reverse the verdicts on the great proletarian cultural revolution? Why are they so fearless and reassured as to pin their hope on the restoration forces taking the capitalist road? And where has this Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts come from?

Faced with these questions, the Party committee of Tsinghua University has led the teachers, students, staff members and workers to link the absurd arguments of revisionism in educational circles with the strange phenomena emerging in society and make a comparison between the present struggle and to compare the actual struggle with the history of Marxist opposition to opportunism. The answer is very clear: This struggle is not simply a controversy on the high or low quality of education, a controversy on how to realize the "four modernizations," or a question of leadership in a few units. The Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts is whipped up by people to blatantly launch an all-round attack on the proletariat politically, ideologically and organizationally. They want to "reverse" this and that but their most fundamental aim is to change the Party's basic line, and hence to switch the Marxist-Leninist orientation and the socialist road of our whole nation and change the color of our whole country. The worker-peasant-soldier students aptly say, "Should the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts have its way, the restoration of capitalism would take place in China, we would be driven out of the campus, and the heads of millions upon millions of class brothers would roll in the sand."

The Tsinghua University Party Committee organized the teachers, students, staff mebers and workers to study once again Chairman Mao's important instructions issued since the great proletarian cultural revolution, take class struggle as the key link, and make a class analysis of those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts. At the outset of the great debate, the university put up a big-character poster entitled, "The Capitalist-Roaders Are Still Going Strong" to focus the struggle on a handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party who refused to show repentance.

As the great debate deepens further, the class front become clearer and clearer. The bourgeois representatives whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts are in the main those capitalist-roaders who had been criticized and exposed during the great proletarian cultural revolution but have refused to show repentance. Some of them admitted defeat

[illegible] wind was blowing but started to reverse the verdicts immediately the wind died down. Some had never admitted defeat. Among them, some are alien class elements who wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks and some were active during the period of democratic revolution but are antagonistic to the proletariat in everything in the socialist period.

As the socialist revolution deepens step by step, we must grasp the changes in class relations. Some people were fellow travelers of the Party in the past but they have never been Marxists, and their world outlook is a bourgeois one. Today, as the socialist revolution further deepens, they stand on the side of the hostile class or, in other words, on the side of the landlord and bourgeois classes. As soon as they come to power, they stubbornly represent the aspirations of the landlord and bourgeois classes and persist in taking the capitalist road.

The facts thus mercilessly tell us that the capitalist-roaders are still going strong and the capitulationists are really still there. Where is the origin of this Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts? It originates from those persons in power within the Party who take the capitalist road, adhere to the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and have up to now still refused to show any repentance.

By way of such analysis and study, the cadres and the masses have a deeper understanding that the principal contradiction at present is still the one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger at present is still revisionism, and the most dangerous are those in power within the Party who take the capitalist road and represent the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes. The capitalist-raoders are still going strong. This is a social phenomenon which will permanently exist throughout the entire period of socialism; it is determined by the law of class struggle and is independent of man's will.

Having grasped the trend of development of the movement, the Tsinghua University Party Committee swiftly made arrangements for unfolding the great debate in depth. Members of Party committees at all levels went deep into classes and groups to build up the grassroots Party branches into strong bulwarks capable of fighting against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Three-[illegible]ly and criticism campaigns were launched with classes and groups as basis, with strengthening Party leadership over the movement and extensively mobilizing the masses. Fighting shoulder to shoulder, the cadres and the masses, on the basis of the great debate in the previous period, firmly grasped the essence of the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts in negating the taking of class struggle as the key link and the Party's basic line and in restoring capitalism. They linked together the revisionist fallacies in educational, scientific and technical circles and in other sectors of society for systematic and deep-going mass criticism.

In the course of mass criticism, the teachers, students, staff members and workers thirstily read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in close connection with the actual struggle. On the relations between politics and economy and other questions, resolute struggles had been waged by our great revolutionary teacher Lenin against Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Bukharin, and by Chairman Mao against Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Liu Sha-ch'i and Lin Piao, and brilliant works were written.

"Historical experience merits attention. A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them to only a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." The cadres and masses conscientiously study the important expositions of Lenin and Chairman Mao, and they also learn some Marxist philosophy as well as some history of Chinese philosophy. They study the experiences of the revolutionary teachers in struggle as well as the tragic and sad lesson of the degeneration of the Soviet Union into social-imperialism. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the revolutionary great debate deepens step by step and the level of mass criticism is higher and higher.

Last year, the worker-peasant-soldier students of class 31 of the specialty in automation under the industrial automation department wrote a big-character poster. At the beginning, they gave it the title "Who has after all held back the four modernizations?" The big-character poster cites a host of facts to show that "the four modernizations are held back" not by us but by the gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts. As the great debate deepened, many comrades asked: Do the people who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts really care about the four modernizations? With this question in mind, the worker-peasant-soldier students repeatedly studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Their ideological understanding was raised each time the big-character poster was revised. At last, they changed the title of the big-character poster to: "Does the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts seek to bring about modernization or restoration?"

The big-character poster pointed out: The bourgeoisie falsely claims that class struggle will not be touched, with the aim to benumb the masses of the people and oppose the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie. Leaving out class struggle or the line, modernization cannot be carried out and even if it could be effected for a time, it will in the end collapse or become imperialist or social-imperialist modernization. The Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts uses the "four modernizations" as a big stick to stifle socialist new things and attack the proletariat. This shows that while making a sham effort to carry out modernization, their true aim is to restore capitalism. Sending satellites up to the sky is only the pretext, and their true intention is to make "the red flag fall to the ground."

Recently, the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers have made new progress in the criticism of this revisionist fallacy. They linked together the revisionist absurd arguments in educational, scientific and technical circles and in other sectors for criticism. They see not only the perilous evil intention hidden under the big banner but also the complete set of revisionist programs and lines hidden behind the "four modernizations." Those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts openly negated the taking of class struggle as the key link. In fact, they wanted to take their revisionist line as the key link. They agitated people everywhere to whip up "a vocational typhoon" or "an economic typhoon" and "increase the wind force to the 12th grade if the 8th grade is not strong enough in intensity," in a vain attempt to sweep away all at once proletarian politics, the key link of class struggle, and the Party's basic line.

What is a key link? The proletarian revolutionary teachers had made brilliant and wise statements long ago. Marx and Engels pointed out: "For almost 40 years, we have attached great importance to class struggle, and considered it as a direct motive force in history. We have especially paid attention to the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and held that it is the greatest leverage in contemporary social changes. Therefore, we can never walk together with those who want to abolish this class struggle from the movement."

Lenin pointed out: "Compared with economics, politics cannot but occupy first place. Any refusal to affirm this amounts to forgetting the most rudimentary common knowledge of Marxism." "Opportunism precisely does not admit that there is class struggle in the most important sector as well as in the period of transition from capitalism to communism and in the period for the overthrow and total abolition of the bourgeoisie."

Chairman Mao points out: "Never forget classes and class struggle." "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

After studying the teachings of our revolutionary teachers and looking over those absurd arguments for Right reversal of verdicts, the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers in Tsinghua University clearly understand that the vain attempt to change the Party's basic line in order to attain the criminal goal of restoring capitalism is precisely the political program of the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts. Such fallacies as "the quality of education is low," "scientific research is backward," and "the four modernizations are held back" are all born out of this political program. In order to counter-attack the proletariat in revenge, the capitalist-roaders who are presently taking the capitalist road wildly oppose Marxism and attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. What they stubbornly adhere to is precisely the revisionist line successively pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that went bankrupt one after the other. It is precisely the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces and other revisionist sinister trash which Liu Shao-ch'i advocated for 17 years and which Lin Piao vainly attempted to insert into the political report at the 9th National Party Congress.

For the sake of changing the Party's basic line, they waved a red flag to oppose the Red flag on the one hand and pushed eclecticism on the other. Faced with such counter-revolutionary tactics of theirs, the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and workers looked through Lenin's brilliant works "More on Trade Unions," "The Current Situation" and "The Errors of Trotsky and Bukharin" and found that their tactics were nothing but the trash picked up from Bukharin.

During the polemics between Lenin, Trotsky and Bukharin, Bukharin once said that Lenin looked at things "politically" while Trotsky looked at things "economically," but he sought to unify the two sides and serve as a "buffer." Such nonsense was sternly repudiated by Lenin. Lenin said: "By proclaiming his combination of looking at problems politically with looking at problems economically, Bukharin has theoretically degenerated into eclecticism."

"if someone says (or indirectly expresses the idea) that looking at problems politically and looking at problems 'economically' are of equal value, and that both can be adopted, this only means that the most fundamental common knowledge of Marxism has been forgotten."

Eclecticism is revisionism. In order to achieve their counter-revolutionary goal and to conceal their deeds, the revisionists, who are at the end of their tether, make no scruple of resorting to their old tricks. The revolutionary people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opportunely rip off their veil, grab at their sinister hands for attacking the proletariat and bare their plot to restore capitalism.

Such examples of using study to spur mass criticism are many in Tsinghua University. Many comrades, in the course of writing a big-character poster, have to study a dozen or even scores of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The worker-peasant-soldier students of class 32 of the specialty in machine tools under the Department of Precision Instruments said: "Although much time has to be spent in writing such big-character posters, we are able to accurately grasp the vital issue and raise our ideological understanding. Struggle needs Marxism, and Marxism guides us in struggle."

As the revolutionary great debate is a great revolutionary movement, it is bound to meet with resistance. After breaking down the many layered resistance, Tsinghua University's great debate on the educational revolution swiftly surges forward. Such resistance mainly comes from the representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party and from the old force of habit. The persons presently taking the capitalist road still wildly attempt to repress this great debate and the masses who have risen to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts. They still distort the essence of this struggle and use the idea of bourgeois rights and the old traditional ideas to corrode the cadres and the masses in a vain attempt to win over some people to their side to follow them in taking the capitalist road.

Their struggle will come to naught. When resistance was encountered, a leading cadre in Tsinghua University said: "The future is bright; the road is tortuous. The capitalist-roaders want to take the capitalist road, but this is no thoroughfare, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who have been steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution will never accede to their wish. We are confident of victory in this great debate and in crushing the fond dream of any capitalist-roader in restoring capitalism."

Over the past three months, Tsinghua University's great debate has been flaring like fire set to dry tinder. Fighting shoulder to shoulder in unity, the teachers, students and working staff have organized themselves in mammoth revolutionary contingents and have won one victory after another. This fully shows that once we have grasped the essence of this struggle and bared the heinous features of a handful of people who stubbornly uphold the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, all cadres and the masses, including the comrades who have been influenced by them, will swiftly rise to wage a resolute struggle against them.

This gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse previous verdicts has its international origin as well as its domestic origin. Due to the existence of bourgeois rights, old traditional concepts and classes, the bacteria of the old society still attack us physically all the time, and consequently, they still have a definite market among the cadres and workers. This great debate of ours is designed to temper the masses in struggle, so that the broad masses could more profoundly understand the social origin of revisionism and narrow the market for revisionism as far as possible. In this great debate, the teachers, students and working staff of Tsinghua University have greatly raised both their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution and their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Their communist thinking is in the course of rapidly growing. They say: "In the great debate, what we have lost is the spiritual shackles of the old society, and what we have won is the brilliant victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

To the handful of capitalist-roaders who are very isolated and are increasingly being ostracized, the revolutionary masses of Tsinghua University have this to say: "If you are willing to repent sincerely and not ostensibly, you are welcomed. But if you still want to play with tricks, just take a look at the past: Liu Shao-ch'i, who wildly attempted to suppress the great proletarian cultural revolution, together with his bourgeois headquarters, had been crushed by the torrents of the revolutionary mass movement."

It is with this revolutionary spirit and under the guidance of the Party that the cadres and the masses of Tsinghua University are marching forward victoriously loudly chanting Chairman Mao's two poems:

"Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners
are flying wherever men live."

"Look you, the world is being turned upside down."

- By Our Own Reporter

* * *

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Great Cultural Revolution Gives Impetus to the Development of Industry At High Speed in Luta

- a commentary by our own reporter -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1975)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers in Luta municipality have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a new type of socialist relationship between people is gradually established. People who dared not think in the past now dare to think, people who dared not act in the past now dare to act, and what is considered impossible to accomplish is now accomplished.

In the 17 years before the cultural revolution, the average rate of annual growth was less than 6 percent in Luta's industry which was also incomplete in some categories. In the past six years, spurred by the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, industry in Luta municipality advanced in big strides at a high speed and increased progressively at the average rate of 24.2 percent a year. A new industrial city with machine-building, chemical, light and textile industries as the backbone and a fuller range of industries including metallurgy, shipbuilding and electronics has risen on the shore of the Gulf of Chihli in the motherland. The fact of the high-speed industrial development in Luta municipality once again tells people that the great proletarian revolution is a powerful impetus for the development of production.

The great cultural revolution has broadened the horizon of people and swept away antiquated views. For many years, whenever the acceleration of industrial develpment was mentioned, some people invariably thought that it was necessary to approach the state for heavy investment.

Is the creation of high speed impossible without large-scale investment from the state? The reply of the comrades of Luta municipality to this is in the negative. Over 90 percent of the large and medium enterprises in Luta have 30 to 40 and even nearly 100 years of history. The main reason that these old enterprises have been able to develop production at a high speed is due not to their reliance on large-scale investment from the state but to the leading members of these enterprises having raised their awareness of the two-line struggle and discovered the tremendous power of the people after the great cultural revolution. When the leading members have faith in the masses and rely on them, they will fall to work, blaze trails and create conditions. When the leading members have no faith in the masses and do not rely on them, they can only wait, depend on others and ask for what they need.

If the ideological and political line is correct, production will rise at high speed.

Let us give an example: For the sake of adapting to the rapid development of the rail transport undertaking and based on the changes in China's coal structure, the state urgently needed to build a new plant capable of building internal combustion engines with 4,000 h.p. Based on the estimates from various quarters, the construction of such a plant would require an investment of more than 100,000,000 yuan and take from four to five years. The Dairen Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, an old plant in Luta with a history of 75 years, followed the road of innovation, transformation and tapping potentials under the unified leadership of the municipal Party committee. As a result, it took only an investment of more than 3,000,000 yuan to make some alterations in the old plant, and within two and a half years was able to build internal combustion engines with vital economic and technical targets up to the advanced standards.

The experiences of Luta municipality in developing industrial production at a high speed are many-sided, but what is the principal one of universal significance?

It is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party, take class struggle as the key link, and keep on criticizing revisionism and capitalism. It is necessary to use the proletarian world outlook of working hard and capable of great achievements to overcome the good-for-nothing world outlook of cowards and lazybones. It is necessary to launch mass movements in a big way and take the road of innovation, transformation and tapping potentials. The great cultural revolution has raised the awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuing the revolution of the broad masses of leading cadres. This is saliently manifested by their following the principle of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," understanding more clearly the orientation of relying on the masses to properly run socialist enterprises and becoming more resolute in thinking.

For the sake of enabling industrial production to develop at a high speed and correctly solving problems in production, the Dairen Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in 1970 organized in succession over a hundred investigation teams to head from offices to shifts and teams and from the plant to society to conduct extensive investigations. As a result it was discovered that while it was necessary to have sound rules and regulations, strict labor discipline and strong enterprise management in the enterprise, in order to carry out these things properly, the primary and principal need was to grasp class struggle and grasp the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Based on this understanding, they mobilized the masses to hit at the sabotage activities of a small handful of class enemies and grasp the revolution in the superstructure including the ideological sphere. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they criticized the fallacy of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," the revisionist line and capitalism, further mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses for running socialist enterprises properly, and on the foundation of raising mass awareness, set up and invigorated the necessary rules and regulations and strengthened labor discipline. As a result, the output of one month was equivalent to the total production of the preceding four months.

When the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee was first set up in 1969, based on the characteristics that the factories were old and had [illegible] technical strength, plenty of seasoned workers and a wealth of experience in production, and that great potentialities could be tapped by reforming the old equipment, the responsible municipal comrades set for the [illegible] municipality the combat target of "fighting a hard battle for five years to turn one Luta into two Luta."

The determination of the leadership was very strong, but resistance from various quarters was also quite considerable. Why? The reason was that ideological understanding in innovation, transformation and tapping potentials had not been unified. One kind of thinking was that with profits squeezed from the old enterprises year after year, how long could this last? Another kind of thinking was that "the potentialities would not run away if left untapped, but new projects could not be carried out without fighting for investment." Summing up, they lacked the spirit of racing against time for speed in industrial development. The idea of not racing against time for speed was also rooted in the lack of zeal for continuing the revolution.

The responsible municipal comrades guided people to raise this question to the plane of world outlook for cognition, but at the beginning, some people thought that this was an over-magnification of the issue. By means of study and recollection, the leading members of many enterprises were able to see light. The old enterprises have been squeezed of their profits year after year, and in fact profits have been so squeezed every year. [illegible] are left unsqueezed, what is the problem? The potentialities have not been tapped and have run away before our eyes. How could it be said that they "could not run away"? Must we fight for investment for new projects? It is evident that the installations and technical strength available have still not been brought into full play, and by approaching the state again for money to start new undertakings, where is our all-sided view? Practice of socialism means a race with imperialism, revisionism and reaction for time and speed, and what could be more wasteful than wasting time?

In spite of the great amount of work done, some people still had reservation about the ability of Luta to double its industry within five years. It was at this time that the comrades of the Dairen Steel Mill put up a red flag on the question of struggling for high speed. By launching [illegible] in a big way and vigorously criticizing the revisionist line in running enterprises, this plant showed greater drive. When the supply of electricity proved inadequate, they gave a hand to generate electricity [illegible] When short of oxygen, they built themselves two units of oxygen-producing machines with a capacity for 600 cubic meters. When the furnace became too small, they transformed the small furnace into large furnace and also built themselves a 10-ton electric furnace. When steel ingots could not be turned into products, they again gave a hand by rebuilding a rolling machine, and they also built themselves installations for rolling and shaping seamless pipes urgently needed by the state. The comrades of the mill called these five items of innovation and transformation the "five golden flowers." When the five flowers came into bloom, steel output rose sharply by 50 eprcent, the range of variety and specifications of steel and steel products [illegible] doubled, and the profits surrendered to the higher level increased almost two times within a single year.

Grasping this typical example of the Dairen Steel Mill, the municipal party committee led the principal comrades of various factories and mines in the whole municipality to this mill to look for gaps item by item from the political and ideological line and from the awareness of continued revolution. The comrades of the Dairen Steel Mill were invited to recommend their experience to the whole municipality, create public opinion in a big way and carry out ideological and political mobilization. The people of the whole municipality from the young to the old all know that the Dairen Steel Mill relies on the method of tapping of potentialities to bring about major changes. Luta is an old city, but has no mean potentialities.

Potentialities are invisible strength which is revealed when the masses are mobilized. Based on incomplete statistics, from 1971 to September this year, the whole municipality had altogether realized 52,899 items of innovation, transformed and built itself 23,043 units of old equipment and special equipment, completed 550 automatic, semi-automatic and coordinated lines and successfully trial-produced 15,723 types of new products, new techniques, new technologies and new materials.

In 1974, the total industrial output value of Luta municipality increased by 150 percent and its labor productivity by 70.9 percent compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. The accumulation provided to the state this year was equivalent to the aggregate investment sunk by the state in Luta over 25 years.

It looks as if the state has not provided Luta with much investment, and but there are also not many new factories in the city. But because the basic line of the Party is adhered to, class struggle is seized, the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" is implemented, the wisdom and strength of the masses are concentrated and the road of innovation, transformation and tapping potentials is followed, the output is higher and there is a fuller range of variety as a result, and the productive capacity of Luta municipality is raised to a new plateau.

Only by energetically bringing up young cadres and actively supporting socialist new things could factories be run vigorously and could production make new headway every year. Why has the Dairen Hungch'i Shipyard been able to build more and bigger ships faster since the great cultural revolution? An important reason is that the party committee of the shipyard adopts the attitude of supporting with wholehearted eagerness the socialist new things emerging among the masses.

The electrical engineering workshop is the heart of the shipyard. Chiang Huai-fa, the secretary of the Party general branch of this workshop having more than 700 people was still a young cadre of the [illegible] age. This arrangement was made by the Party committee after careful consideration. The Party committee of the shipyard [illegible] young person who had been steeled in the storm of [illegible] was a fine seedling as successor to the [illegible] cause of the party. It first sent him to take part in manual labor and to receive education from the workers. Based on his performance he was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party, and following this, he was made to shoulder

heavy load at the electrical engineering workshop. This former Red [illegible] fighter is now even more exuberant and aggressive. Under the unified [illegible] of the Party committee, he relied on and mobilized the masses, and [illegible] was formerly a slack and loose workshop into a united and militant [illegible] unit. In the past, the shipbuilders of the Hungch'i Shipyard always [illegible] wait for electricians. Now, the electricians have to hasten the ship-builders. They are also linked with the department of electrical eng[illegible]ing of the Dairen Marine College so that the students could come to the workshop to take part in practice as workers and the production workers of the workshop could be systematically sent to the school for lessons and to study technical and theoretical knowledge, thus creating favorable [illegible] for narrowing the gap between physical labor and mental labor and for [illegible] the intellectuals into manual workers and the production workers into [illegible]tuals.

Socialist new things have strong vitality. Because the Party committee of the Hungch'i Shipyard pay attention to the training of new [illegible] and the study of theory by workers, the situation of revolution and [illegible] in the whole shipyard is getting better and better. Before the great cultural revolution, this shipyard had built only two 10,000-ton vessels. Since the cultural revolution, it has already built twenty-three 10,000-ton vessels, five of them are 24,000-ton tankers. Moreover, the cycling of the slipways has been shortened from a year to ten months and again to six months.

By strengthening the building of leading bodies, there is much hope for the old enterprises to create high speed. The facts show that all enterprises which have a good political situation make faster progress in production and have greatly changed in outlook are those with the correct line and the leading body based on the proper "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

What we have seen and heard in the Dairen Chemical Plant can explain this question very well.

This is a major plant for the production of chemical fertilizer and industrial chemicals. In the past, because of the incompetence of the leading body, it always "shook its head on receiving assignments, bowed before difficulties, and turned back when encountering setbacks." When drawing up plans at the beginning of the year, it always emphasized that "if there is to be a transformation in Dairen Chemical Plant, the only way is to carry out new construction." As a result, no headway was made in production in the past ten years.

For the sake of transforming the features of the Dairen Chemical Plant, the municipal Party committee in the first half of last year grasped the reconstruction of the leading body of this plant ideologically and organizationally so that the three-in-one combination leading body could become stronger and more efficient. Glowing with revolutionary youth, the old cadres of this leading body were able to adopt a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves, and they enthusiastically supported the new things in work. The young cadres attached importance to the experience of the old cadres and paid attention to emulating their strong points. Because the old, the

middle-aged and the young were properly united, they learned the strong points of others to make up their own shortcomings, and spent three months to make a thoroughgoing investigation of 600 shifts and teams. The workers told them, "Don't worry about our not able to catch up with work. What worries us is that the leadership could not come up with ideas." They also asked the engineers and technicians for their views. In the end, the conclusion they arrived at was that if the Dairen Chemical Plant wanted to undergo a major transformation, the leadership should first be transformed. How? By criticizing revisionism and capitalism and transforming the world outlook of lazybones and cowards. This transformation could bring about a new Dairen Chemical Plant.

At the beginning of this year, the state asked the Dairen Chemical Plant whether it could shoulder the task of producing 70,000 tons of soda ash. This was not a small figure. The building of a new soda ash plant of this size would call for at least a capital outlay of 30,000,000 yuan and three years of time. In addition, another 1,000 workers had to be employed. The members of the leading body of this plant held a consultation with the workers, and the workers replied bluntly, "We accept." They therefore boldly shouldered this load. In August this year, because of objective causes, a fraternal plant fell short of 10,000 tons of soda ash. At that time, they were holding a meeting in Tientsin, and although they wanted to take over the work, but they were not sure whether they could cope with it. They therefore sent a cable to obtain the views of the workers. The workers cabled back the magnificent words: "Work is not complete when the task of a plant is fulfilled, and is complete only when the target of the whole country is fulfilled." They also accepted the task of producing the extra 10,000 tons.

In order to lead the way well, the leading body must set the pace in firmly implementing the basic line and policies of the Party. We say there is great hope for the socialist cause, because Chairman Mao has for many years laid down a complete set of line, general and specific policies, and methods for us. So long as the leading body leads the broad masses to conscientiously study and grasp Chairman Mao's thinking and firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies, our cause can keep on advancing. This is why we say there is great hope.

Under the powerful impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation on the industrial front in Luta municipality is getting better and better. The zeal for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism is stronger, the atmosphere of unity in battle is thicker and the zeal for developing the national economy is greater. They are determined to adhere to the basic line of the Party, take class struggle as the key link, further deepen the mass movement "to learn from Tach'ing in industry," and push revolution and production to a new plateau.

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New Branches of Industry in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1976)

china's leading industrial centre of shanghai has in the past five years established and rapidly expanded several new branches of industry -- electronic computers, cinematographic and television equipment, precision medical apparatus and petro-chemicals.

shanghai now produces more than a dozen kinds of electronic computers, ranging from sophisticated ones using integrated circuits and capable of 1,000,000 operations per second to small multi-purpose ones.

as soon as it was established, the city's electronic computer industry set about making second-generation computers using transistors and third-generation ones using integrated circuits, instead of following the beaten track "vacuum tubes -- transistors -- integrated circuits".

shanghai makes complete sets of cinematographic equipment, including cameras, sound recording equipment, film processing equipment, projectors as well as lighting apparatus using new light sources.

great efforts have been put into the manufacture of colour cine-film. over 90 per cent of the copies of colour films printed in shanghai now use chinese-made positives whereas all colour cine-film was imported in the past.

last year, the city's film industry succeeded in making colour films by the dye transfer process with chinese-made equipment and material and such films have now been released and distributed both in china and abroad. to date, only a limited number of countries have mastered the technology.

shanghai has trial-produced complete sets of television equipment for filming, transmitting and receiving. black-and-white and colour television sets are being produced for both domestic and industrial use.

among the precision medical apparatus trial-produced are a rotary cobalt-60 machine for treating tumours, a laser therapeutic unit and an electrocardiograph by telemetry system.

the rapid growth of china's oil industry has spurred the development of the petro-chemical and plastics industries in shanghai. the city's oil refining capacity rose by 55.6 per cent last year over 1970 and the number of petroleum products topped 60. shanghai now produces dozens of varieties of high-quality plastics, including those resistant to high temperature, low temperature, strong corrosion and abrasion and those with high insulation.

are in wide use in the aircraft, machine building, ruments and meters industries and in telecommunications.

these new branches of industry came into being and ave grown under the impact of the great proletarian tural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship the proletariat. though with a record of more than century of industrial development before liberation, old shanghai was industrially distorted. the industrial was highly colonial in nature, attached in one way another to foreign capital. it could hardly make anything its own. most of the factory equipment was imported.

after the founding of new china, the shanghai workers, der the leadership of the communist party, transformed existing enterprises and set up dozens of new branches industry, including the motor vehicle, heavy machinery, cision machine tool, power equipment and chemical fibre dustries. the cultural revolution stimulated the shanghai rkers to greater enthusiasm for socialism. relying on their own efforts and making use of available factory uildings and equipment, they established more new branches industry making up-to-date products based on techniques f the 1970s.

the shanghai workers have kept to chairman mao's nciple of independence and self-reliance in overcoming shortage of technical force and equipment. they pudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist ne that advocated the worship of anything foreign.

the success of the changchiang radio factory, which s a workforce mainly of former housewives, in making ntegrated-circuit electronic computers capable of 120,000 perations per second is an example.

the factory used to be a backyard workshop making oor handles. when it was given the task of making electronic mputers, the workers sought aid from scientific esearch institutes and colleges and, after overcoming ny difficulties, mastered the technology required.

the shanghai no. 13 radio factory, built during the ltural revolution, specializes in making electronic mputers. the rank-and-file workers take part in researc d designing. a "three-in-one" team made up mainly of orkers which includes leading cadres and technicians als with technical problems. with equipment of thei n making, the workers trial-produced transistorized lectronic computers within a short time and soon put into serial production.

its technical level steadily improving, the factory ow designs and turns out more than a dozen types of lectronic computers, including integrated circuit mputers capable of 1,000,000 operations per second. elements and equipment used are chinese made.

Large-scale socialist co-operation among different trades and enterprises is an important factor in speeding the development of the new branches of industry. this is shown by the growth of the precision medical apparatus industry.

In 1972, more than 300 factories, hospitals, colleges and research institutes pooled their efforts to design and make precision medical apparatus. the workers taught the medical personnel the principles of mechanics, the medical personnel gave the workers physiological knowledge, and the research workers and technicians reported on the latest technological advances.

through such co-operation, nearly 300 kinds of advanced precision medical apparatus and instruments have been trial-produced, ranging from the rotary cobalt-60 machine for treating tumours to such micro-surgical instruments as needles for suturing blood vessels. electronics, infra-red rays, radio isotopes, laser, fibre optics and other recent techniques were applied in over a half of the newly made precision medical apparatus and instruments.

a triple-purpose gastroscope for examining stomach cancer with the aid of fibre beams was trial-produced by shanghai's precision medical apparatus industry with help from the rubber, plastics, electronics, photography and glass making trades.

FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT

Farmland Construction Vigorously Underway in North China's County

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 7, 1976)

in hsiyang county in the taihang mountains of north china, the people's commune members are busily lopping off the tops of more than a hundred hills and mounds. after blasting the hilltops they move the earth with hand barrows and machines to build terraced fields on some 70 so-called "man-made plains" over the filled gullies and hill slopes.

this correspondent arrived in hsiyang county, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, in the midst of the upsurge for winter farmland construction which is underway on a scale and at a speed unprecedented in hsiyang and other rural areas throughout the country.

despite below zero temperatures in hsiyang, people worked with fervour everywhere as each commune and production brigade went ahead with its own project. besides terracing fields, commune members are busy with irrigation projects, throwing up dams, straightening sections of rivers and building up the farmland on the newly acquired polders.

on the construction sites, the roar and rumble of bulldozers and tractors is punctuated by the booming of periodic blasts. young people shuttle back and forth with cartloads of earth. red flags flutter in the wind.

a mass movement has been sweeping the whole country since chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. in the movement to learn from tachai, noted for achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture, hsiyang county's average per hectare grain yield increased from 1.5 tons in 1966 to 6 tons in 1975. hsiyang was cited as the first tachai-type county in the country, and now the slogan "learn from tachai and catch up with hsiyang" has been raised in many places. the national conference on learning from tachai, which opened in hsiyang in autumn last year, called on the whole party to get organized, make greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. the target was set to build into tachai-type counties two thirds of the country's more than two thousand counties by 1980. the current upsurge is a revolutionary mass movement started in response to the call. a leading member of hsiyang county remarked: "now the entire rural areas are going in for a quickened pace in agricultural growth. we in hsiyang are resolved to make further achievements and build our county to higher standards." the perspective for hsiyang's agriculture, he said, was mechanization, full-scale water conservancy facilities and afforestation.

the long-range program newly formulated by the tachai brigade calls for the merging of small plots into man-made plains to facilitate mechanized farming and irrigation. this involves the transformation of tachai's gullies and hill slopes and the full time use of the brigade's nine tractors and bulldozers in terracing fields and levelling the ground. since winter set in, two directional blasting operations have been carried out in tachai. at the beginning of the year a whole hilltop was exploded with a charge of 30 tons of explosives. three projects to merge small plots into bigger tracts have been completed.

despite the number of machines in its possession, the tachai brigade still maintains its hard-working style. kuo feng-lien, tachai's party branch secretary, and other cadres work alongside the commune members from dawn till dusk.

farmland construction in tachai is not only a struggle against nature, but also a revolution in the ideology of the people. over the past 20 years, tachai first merged its 4,700 patches of hill land into 2,900 plots, later, in the course of the cultural revolution, re-merging these into 1,500 tracts of contour terraces. as a result, the per hectare yield last year shot up from the pre-liberation 0.75 tons to 8.25 tons. quite a number of people were feeling complacent until, right after the harvest, the party branch organized commune members for a discussion at which determination was expressed to improve the farmland and raise the level of mechanization and irrigation in a revolutionary spirit. the commune members mapped out their new program and went into action immediately.

two thousand commune members in chiehtu people's commune built a 4,000-metre-long stone dam across the chiehtu river and then straightened the meandering river course. before spring farming starts, 66 hectares of graveled beach near the dam will be transformed into good cropland, an amount equivalent to the commune's total of newly reclaimed land for the past nine years. many similar projects are being carried out in other parts of the county.

progress in hsiyang shows the quickened pace brought by machanization. the hsiyang farm machinery plant has successfully trial-produced mechanical shovels and caterpillar tractors suited for work in hilly areas. the people's communes are not only busy improving farmland, but also widening the roads for use of tractors heading for work on the slopes.

since the onset of winter the santu people's commune has blown up scores of hilltops and mounds in one gully and merged some 1,000 patches of fields in fifty terraces to form 15 big tracts. transformation of this kind increased the total acreage in this gully from 26

hectares to 66 hectares. with 30 tractors working, the farming in this commune will be completely mechanized.

the current farmland-improvement undertakings involving mountain re-shaping, river-harnessing, tree-growing, road-building or whatever are part of a unified plan.

a pond with storage capacity of 100,000 cubic metres is being built by the santu people's commune on the upper end of the hulukuai gully and the hillsides flanking the gully are being afforested. a ditch and a 3.5-kilometres road are to be built along side the gully.

simultaneously, a county-sponsored project is underway to lead water for irrigation from the hsiaoho river in the western part of the county to the eastern part. the project, so far the biggest project undertaken by hsiyang, involves the building of a reservoir, a 16-kilometre long tunnel and 420 kilometres of trunk canal.

Northern China Peasants Undertake Large-Scale Farmland Improvement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1976)

across the length and breadth of northern china stretching from the great wall to the lower reaches of the yellow river, from the east china sea coast to the taihang mountains, 40 million peasants are working day in and day out to improve farmland.

many villages have thrown the biggest part of their labour force into this large-scale campaign, leaving behind only the old folks, the children and a few workers to take care of the over-wintering crops. leading organs at the county level have sent as many cadres as they can spare to the construction sites, including party secretaries and revolutionary committee chairmen. the headquarters of many people's communes have been locked up, and the functionaries handle day-to-day affairs while working alongside the peasant builders, using as offices the mat-shed tents they live in.

a group of hsinhua reporters recently toured the rural areas of the three northern china provinces of hopei, honan and shantung and some prefectures in north anhwei and kiangsu provinces, which used to depend on southern china for part of their grain supplies. this part of the country has since 1970 been able to feed its

population thanks largely to the mass campaign to improve farmland launched every winter since liberation in 1949, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

the present mass campaign received a great impetus from the national conference on learning from tachai, national pace setter in agriculture, held last autumn. the peasants have redoubled their efforts to get rid of poverty, a legacy left over by the old society, in response to the call by the conference for building more counties of the tachai type. from october to december last year, no less than 200,000 water control projects of various sizes and types were completed in honan, hopei and shantung, bringing 400,000 hectares of land under irrigation. in the same period, the three provinces levelled 930,000 hectares and deep ploughed 2.53 million hectares.

blinding snow, whirling in biting winds from the sea, fell almost every day and buried the ditches and rivers as the correspondents drove from one county to another along laichow bay on the shantung peninsula. the temperature in this part of the yentai prefecture often dropped to ten degrees below zero centigrade and sometimes even lower. nevertheless, all work for farmland capital construction proceeded as usual. many people's communes and brigades had changed the lay-out of their farms and replaced the old road system and irrigation networks with new ones. this confused the driver, who lost his way several times despite his twenty years' experience of work in the locality. "i've never seen our people work so hard, nor the land change so quickly excl." he told us.

the yentai prefecture has made great headway in expanding farm production over the past five years. last year, it achieved a grain harvest of six tons per hectare, becoming the first prefecture in northern china ever to reach the target set by the national programme for agricultural development for areas south of the yangtze river. determined to win fresh laurels, the yentai people have launched a three-year programme in which they vow to "re-arrange the mountains and rivers" by displaying the same heroism as they did in fighting armed enemies in the years of the revolutionary wars. according to the plan by the end of 1978, all barren hills will be covered with trees and 80 per cent of the land, protected from drought and excess rain, will give stable, high yields. accordingly, all the counties under the prefecture have mapped out their own plans for farmland construction work, which is divided among the communes and their sub-divisions.

"make mountains bow their heads at our command and force rivers to make way for us" -- this saying popular among the chinese peasants appears to be no exaggeration.

in the areas deep in the taihang mountains, we saw how the people had dammed rivers to change their courses, and turned vast expanses of rock-strewn beaches into arable land by covering it with one metre of earth. the ground trembled under our feet as explosives rumbled along a ridge a dozen kilometres long. the people of hsiachsien county in north anhwei were carving a canal out of the rock to carry water from a reservoir to quench the thirst of several thousand hectares of land.

in a county under the hsuchou prefecture of kiangsu province; we saw what five communes had just accomplished -- a "high-yield tract" of some 7,300 hectares, as the local people called it.

carefully levelled, the tract looks just like an enormous chess board, its neat squares of a dozen hectares each cut by a complete network of tree-lined ditches and roads. each square is fed by one or two pump wells. a total of 350,000 metres of underground tunnels link all the wells together so that they can supplement one another in times of severe drought. throughout the hsuchou prefecture, 14 "high-yield tracts" as big and 63 smaller ones are being built up. this means that a total of 166,000 hectares will have been prepared for mechanized farming and transportation and that stable, high yields will be ensured despite drought or excess rain. "these tracts", said a leading member of the prefectural party committee, "will demonstrate to our peasants what socialist agriculture should be undertaken, and prove what great exploits the conscious peasants of china are capable of."

the projects undertaken in each county we visited involve at least one million cubic metres of earth and stone work. the jobs are mainly done with pushcarts, picks and shovels, while the limited number of tractors and other machinery are also mobilized. the builders of big and medium-sized projects live in mat-shed tents at the construction sites, bringing with them provisions for the whole period of construction. many of them, especially leading cadres and young people, often voluntarily worked extra hours in the evening. what is the source of their revolutionary enthusiasm? with this question in mind, the correspondents talked with a number of peasants.

a typical answer was given by communist sung huan-chiao, a peasant girl who headed the women's drilling team responsible for sinking pump wells in shenhsien county, hengshui prefecture, hopei province. "the more wells we sink", she said, "the better the harvest, and the stronger the dictatorship of the proletariat. that's why we are proud to work in the open air all year round, in mud and water, wind and rain."

the team, named "march 8" to commemorate the international women's day, consisted of 18 girls in their

early twenty's. it was widely acclaimed because it sank wells more quickly and better than most of the other 19 county teams consisting exclusively of men. in december last year, the girls rennovated their drill bits, and sank a 262-metre well in three days, setting the best record for the county. they sank 34 wells last year, and planned to better it by sinking another 50 this year. they mean what they say. they have decided that the same day after a well is sunk, they will pitch in an intense battle against time to dismantle the drilling derrick and other equipment, transport them to the new spot and start drilling again.

hopei has more than 9,000 drilling teams. it has sunk somewhere between 80 to 90 thousand pump wells annually over the past few years. thanks to these wells, the province has conquered the longest dry spell in many years and wrested good harvests year after year.

most of the peasants now engaged in farmland capital construction will return to their farms when the time for spring sowing comes. jobs like building bridges and sluice-gates will be left to special teams organized by the counties and the people's communes, which account for five to ten per cent of the total labour force.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Educated Youth Conference in Shensi Province

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 8, 1976)

a conference of representatives of young activists in the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture was recently convened in shensi province, northwest china.

among those attending the conference were educated youth who have settled in the countryside and made contributions to the building of socialism; representatives of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants who have shown warm concern about bringing up these educated young people; representatives of revolutionary parents who have warmly encouraged their children to go to the countryside and do farming there; and representatives of units outstanding in the work of re-educating these young people.

the conference wrote a letter to our great leader chairman mao in which the representatives expressed their determination to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, grasp the essentials in learning from tachai and work hard to build a new socialist countryside. they also pledged to follow chairman mao's teaching -- "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" -- and write a new chapter in the history of the youth movement.

leading comrades of the shensi provincial committee of the communist party of china, of the provincial revolutionary committee and of the provincial command of the people's liberation army also attended.

in response to chairman mao's great call "for young people with education to go to the countryside," more than 330,000 middle school graduates in the province have gone to the countryside since 1968 and resolutely taken the road of integrating themselves with the peasants. many young people from peking and nanking have volunteered to settle in the former revolutionary centre of yenan.

the educated young people have grown sturdily in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels and with the concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the localities.

in the last several years, more than 2,000 educated young people in shensi province have been accepted into the communist party and well over 50,000 have joined the communist youth league. over 1,000 have been

promoted to leading posts at county, commune and brigade levels while even more are acting as instructors in theoretical studies, as teachers, barefoot doctors, bookkeepers, store-room keepers, farm mechanics and scientific experimenters. they are now playing an active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and a great number have emerged as advanced individuals and collectives.

ko wei, who settled in the matou brigade of the pingtou people's commune in paochi county in 1968, has resolutely broken with the old traditional ideas and expressed the determination to devote his life to the building of the countryside.

he has worked hard alongside the local poor and lower-middle peasants to remake nature by learning from the pace-setting tachai production brigade. their work helped bring excellent results both in revolution and production and the brigade's grain output hit an all-time high last year. in the course of struggle, ko wei was admitted into the communist party of china and later elected deputy secretary of the brigade party branch and deputy secretary of the commune party committee.

chang hsiu-ching, who settled in the mafang brigade of the nanniwan commune in yenan in 1968, is now secretary of the brigade party branch. she has earnestly studied revolutionary theory and led the local peasants in learning from tachai, going all out to carry on farmland improvement and scientific farming. as a result of these efforts, the brigade's total grain output last year was double the annual average in the 1972-74 period.

pu chen-fa, who returned to his home village after graduating from a middle school, has done his best to introduce scientific farming and with veteran peasants has cultivated many good strains of wheat. one of them is listed on the national catalogue of good strains and is now being popularized in 23 provinces and cities.

the conference participants pledged to strengthen their study of marxism-leninism and works by chairman mao, remould their world outlook, devote their lives to the revolution in the rural areas, contribute their share in building the new socialist countryside, and train themselves into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

PEASANT COLLEGES

Kirin Peasant College Celebrates Its Fifth Birthday

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 7, 1976)

the first of the 56 peasant colleges run by the northeast china province of kirin, which train rural technicians, is now celebrating its fifth anniversary.

founded five years ago, the peasant college in the front ghorlos mongolian autonomous county was the first of its kind in the province. as a new socialist thing, it has won acclamation among the poor and lower-middle peasants and has accumulated a wealth of experience. the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china held a meeting at this college to popularize its experience in september 1974.

in the past year or more, all counties in the province have established colleges of this type to keep with the deep-going movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. the county party committees place strict demands on these colleges and require them to be run well in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line and readily help them solve problems that crop up.

in many counties, leading members of party committees have taken up such posts as chairman of college revolutionary committee and mao tsetung thought propaganda teams, which are usually composed of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, have been sent to the colleges. this has strengthened political leadership over the colleges.

in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines involved in the running of these colleges, teachers and students, taking chairman mao's revolutionary concepts on education as their weapon, repudiate all nonsense negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and new socialist things and are determined to run these colleges really well.

according to the varying circumstances in different counties these colleges have set up courses in agrotechnique, rural electrification, farm machinery, water conservancy, accounting and veterinary. in addition, they have trained barefoot doctors, theoretical study instructors and teachers for part-farm, part-study schools.

most of the students at these colleges are young middle-school graduates who have settled down in the countryside or returned to their home villages to do farm work, while others are veteran commune peasants. after

going back to farming following a period of study, they may return to their colleges for advanced studies to sum up their new experience or study new topics.

these colleges persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and give priority to transforming students' ideology and use various means to imbue them with socialist ideas.

when students of yungchi county peasant college entered the school, they discussed first whether they should remain peasants and how to become new-type peasants. this has helped them to break down the confucian idea of "study to become an official" and to reject corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

in all the counties the peasant colleges have transformed the old educational system and teaching principles and methods. in the course of "open-door" education, they fuse teaching with the three great revolutionary movements in the rural areas. many colleges arrange more teaching hours for the slack farm seasons and less for busy times. they have also created various forms of open-door education with the aim of raising the students' ability to analyse and solve problems.

in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, teachers and students have built their own classrooms and run their own farms to grow grain and medicinal herbs and breed useful animals. by now the peasant colleges throughout the province between them cultivate 1,100 hectares of land and many of them satisfy completely or partially their needs in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables. in the short-term courses they have run, they have trained more than 21,000 students who are now contributing to the building of the new socialist countryside after returning home.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

The Aspirations of a Chinese College Graduate

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1976)

"i have many times declared to my university and native village my reasons and determination to return to my village after graduation", said fu ching-chih, the straight forward 24-year old vice-chairman of the student committee of tsinghua university's water conservancy department.

the revolution in education had made it possible for an ordinary peasant girl like herself to go to university and the people in her native village wanted her back to help build up a new socialist village with her newly acquired knowledge, she said. her words are typical of the life aspirations, ardour and determination of revolutionary youth in china today.

fu ching-chih, recommended to tsinghua by chayashan commune, suiping county, honan province, has just completed with her schoolmates their joint graduation practice -- the designing of a mixed-flow 110-type small hydro-turbine generating unit, suitable for small hydropower stations in mountain villages. another of her designs, a small hydropower station done at local request, is now under construction in chinglung county, hopei province. while doing the designing, she and six of her schoolmates ran a worksite course to train 50 agro-technicians.

fu ching-chih's application was approved and she left the university with high ambitions to turn the mountains and river of chayashan to good account for the socialist construction of the motherland.

she said: "upon graduation, the university assigns us to various posts in industrial, agricultural, scientific researches and teaching fields in accordance with the country's needs. though for each of us the work is different, we share the same aspirations -- to give what we can to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

this year's 120 graduates of the water conservancy department, which has a total of over 900 worker-peasant-soldier students and more than 200 teachers, are the second batch since the educational revolution. coming from factories, villages or people's liberation army units, all the students have had two year's of practical experience. the average age of first year students is 20.

"in the pre-liberation days," fu ching-chih said, "the landlords and capitalists deprived the workers and peasants, the majority of the country's population, of

their right to have an education. after liberation, liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line either shut the doors of colleges and universities to the workers and peasants through various restrictions, or corrupted the youth in them with the bourgeois idea of studying as a way to personal fame. chairman mao's educational line enables working people to master intellectual work and intellectuals to integrate themselves with the working people, bringing up a new generation imbued with communist ideal. this can only be achieved through struggle." her eyes were bright with tears, when she contrasted the fate of the peasants in old and new china and the differences it would make to china's future with the country's younger generation brought up under one or the other educational line.

tsirgnua university has now turned out a generation of graduates like fu ching-chih who are firm in revolutionary outlook and conviction. the fact itself is the effect of the revolution in education and is the victory of this revolution.

the decision whether to select students from among experienced workers, peasants and soldiers reflects the question of to whom the university are to be opened. this is a major issue in the educational revolution and its application signifies a transformation of the old university ruled by bourgeois intellectuals.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, fu ching-chih, daughter of a poor peasant and secretary of the communist youth league in her village, waged a resolute struggle against the capitalist forces. she took the lead in production work, safeguarded the interests of the collective and the people and was later elected leader of the production brigade by the commune members. when tsinghua university, which in the past only enrolled high school graduates as students, began for the first time in history to recruit students from the poor and lower-middle peasants in chayashan mountain area, the commune members unanimously recommended fu ching-chih. her kinsfolk presented her with a new school bag on which they had embroidered in red the characters "serve the people".

a college student with this experience knows how to serve the interests of the labouring people. before the time when fu ching-chih was selected for university study, her brigade had built a reservoir which could not put to use because there was no one to do the surveying for canals. fu ching-chih learned how to do surveying in her first year at the university. during summer vacation she rushed back home and in one month drew up plans for canals and ditches for two production brigades. since she had no markers, she used sunflower stalks or bamboo sticks, and as a measuring tape a straw rope on which she had marked the inches. she trained a village youngster to help in the work. the

canals were dug that very year and in next year the two brigades planted rice paddy for the first time.

such students conform to the ideals of education of the proletarian revolution. lenin said: "while they are attending school, they must learn to become participants in the struggle for emancipation from the exploiters." education should not be "restricted only to the schoolroom and divorced from the ferment of life". chairman mao points out: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

it is precisely based on these concepts of proletarian education that china's universities and colleges are now carrying out an open-door education in the educational revolution.

ordinarily, students of the water conservancy department study for three years. every year, the teachers and students spend a certain amount of time living and working with workers in factories, peasants in the villages and soldiers in barracks to learn from them the fine qualities of proletarian ideology and sentiments and to remould themselves.

open-door education combines the small classroom indoors with the vast outdoor classroom of society. besides their classroom study the students are taught in practice at water conservancy projects. in the first year, fu ching-chih worked for one and a half month in a machinery plant and became acquainted with the whole process and technical requirements of iron foundry work and metal cutting. she also spent a month in the tientsin power station generating equipment factory learning about the structure of water turbines. in her second year, she took part in the reconstruction of the hydro-electric power station in the sanmen gorge, the key project in the yellow river water conservancy project, and worked on the installation of the water turbines there. the reconstruction project corrected the faults of the silt-ridden hydraulic power station, the reservoir that could not hold water and the water flow that could not generate power, which had been designed by foreign experts. fu ching-chih and other students raised their theoretical level through practice of this kind and with their teachers and local workers edited new teaching notes on the installation of water turbines. in her third year, fu ching-chih and her study group went to chinglung county to help design a power station for the commune reservoir and train agro-technicians.

this year, the whole class divided into five groups to tackle the subjects of their graduation practice which includes the designing of runners (wheels) for large capacity water pumping and energy storing machinery and doing the calculations and drawings with electronic computers, a 100 kilowatt silicon-controlled d.c.

governing apparatus, a small size electro-hydraulic governor for water turbines and a small size automatic electric regulator. some of their designs have gone into production.

in her three years of university life, fu ching-chih never for a moment forgot the expectations of her people. she diligently studied marxist-leninist theory and gathered all the scientific knowledge available to her. she passed many of her sundays studying and has read through the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung", the "manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring" and a dozen other marxist-leninist works. as a leader of the student committee she took an active part in the revolution in education and resolutely criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie. she believes with her whole heart: "college students should develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." she has been an activist in manual labour in the university and in the countryside during busy farming seasons. she also likes to swim and takes an active part in many different sports.

fu ching-chih said: "before the cultural revolution, the revisionist educational line pursued by liu shao-chi turned colleges into a training ground for intellectual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. many young people, crammed with the desire for personal fame dreamed of climbing to the top of the 'pyramid'. they had no revolutionary aspirations.

"at that time, going to college meant a path away from proletarian politics and a separation from the worker-peasant masses. this shows that even in a socialist society, if the political line isn't correct, colleges can help the restoration of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. we must never forget this excl." she stated firmly.

TEACHING MATERIAL

New Teaching Material Compiled During China's Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1976)

primary and middle schools and colleges in china have compiled new teaching material which is different in political orientation, content and organization from that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. this helps with training the students as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the new material is being compiled under the guidance of chairman mao's instructions "education should be revolutionized" and "the teaching material should be thoroughly transformed".

all courses in the colleges of arts, science, engineering, agriculture and medical science and teachers' colleges broadly speaking use the new material, as do all grades in primary and middle schools.

the aim of this revolution is to ensure that education serves proletarian politics and is combined with productive labour so that the students become workers with socialist consciousness and culture. this is why china reformed its educational system, the way school is run, the enrolment policy, teaching methods and teaching material.

the new material is compiled from the marxist viewpoint to eliminate feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison in order to break the bourgeois political orientation of the old material.

this can be seen in the new "history of chinese philosophy" compiled by the faculty and students of the philosophy department of peking university in coordination with workers, peasants and soldiers. the old material for the history was based on the idealistic conception that heroes make world history, whereas the new material makes effort to affirm the status of the labouring people in the history of philosophy. the old material extolled the confucianists who advocated restoration and retrogressio in chinese history and opposed the legalists who stood for reforms and played a progressive historical role. now the marxist point of view is used to give a proper evaluation of the legalists and criticize the confucianists sharply. philosophical concepts were formerly taught piecemeal without linking the historical struggle between political lines. now the relationship between the struggle in philosophy and the struggle in politics is expounded better. historical experience is summed up to serve present-day struggles in accordance with the principle of making the past serve the present rather than esteeming the past over the present.

chinese textbooks used in old middle school were full of lessons which preached the decadent bourgeois ideas of seeking fame and gain, such as "studying to become officials" and "seeking fame and becoming an expert".

the new teaching material includes selections from works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and by chairman mao as well as new things written by workers, peasants and soldiers in praise of proletarian heroes and new socialist things. it keeps to the principle of serving proletarian politics and teaches the students to serve the people whole-heartedly.

dialectical materialism is applied in presenting the new material in natural science courses and idealist and metaphysical conceptions are eliminated.

peking university translated and published the "mathematical manuscripts" by marx. on the basis of a study of this book and engels' "dialectics of nature", the teachers and students of this college and others in shanghai, sian and talien reformed the teaching material for higher mathematics.

they applied the view point of the unity of opposites between positive and negative and between quality and quantity to elucidate the dialectical nature of differential and integral calculus and eliminate metaphysical influence in this branch of mathematics. this has increased the effectiveness of lectures on mathematics for raising the students' ability in analysis and calculation, and helped the students develop a dialectical materialist world outlook.

most of the old teaching material was based on foreign textbooks and divorced from practice in china.

the new material sums up and selects experiences and innovations of workers, peasants and soldiers in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the material serves the needs of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

professor huang kun of peking university joined faculty members and students in going among the masses to make investigations. he learned from experienced workers and revolutionary technicians and read a great amount of technical literature before writing "semi-conductor physics" and seven other books. the new material is closely related to the development of semi-conductor industry in china, sums up the experience of the working class and provide theoretical analysis and research. it is widely commended by students as well as workers and technicians.

faculty members and students of the department of chemical engineering of tsinghua university summed up the workers'

experience and their innovations theoretically in the designing of a chemical engineering project. they wrote two new textbooks, one entitled "designing a chemical workshop", after taking part in designing this first project of the type in china.

textbooks on natural science for middle schools have added subjects of rural importance, including farm machinery rural power supply, surveying water conservancy projects, soil analysis, crop cultivation, animal husbandry, chemical fertilizer and pesticides, bookkeeping and medical and hygienic information.

the new material avoids the shortcomings in content of the old curriculum and theory is no longer divorced from practice. instead, a new system of combining teaching with productive labour and scientific research has been established. by combining theory with practice, the students master basic theories in their study and in use.

the industrial and civil architecture speciality of tungchi university in shanghai arranged for faculty members and students to take part in designing work during the three-year course. based on the principle of combining theory with practice, the original 26 courses of specialised, basic and basic technical material have been combined into eleven. teaching material has been set up based on the order of actual designing and construction. complete teaching material has been compiled by pulling together related material previously scattered in different courses.

the course on basic knowledge of housing construction systematizes the main content of several courses, based on the students' practice. the subjects covered include surveying, drawing, laying foundations, building materials, building structure and construction.

the new system shortens the period of schooling, lightens the burden for the students and helps them become competent by the combination of theory and practice. the standard of students' work has improved greatly.

the new teaching material is in general joint work compiled by teachers and students in cooperation with workers, peasants and soldiers on the basis of extensive surveys and participation in practical work.

ANNIVERSARY OF RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE

Anniversary of Railwaymen's Strike Marked in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1976)

workers, peasants and soldiers in peking, chengchow, wuhan and foochow have held meetings these days to mark the 53rd anniversary of the revolutionary "february 7" general strike of the peking-hankow railway workers.

at the meetings, the workers expressed their determination to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the general strike, keep to the party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, criticize revisionism and capitalism, defend and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

the "february 7" general strike in 1923 was a political struggle waged by workers on the peking-hankow railway under the leadership of the chinese communist party against imperialism and its lackeys, the northern warlords. this more than 1,000-kilometre-long railway line was paralyzed in less than three hours after the strike took place.

to educate the workers in class struggle, in the two-line struggle and in revolutionary tradition, the peking february 7 rolling stock plant held a commemorative meeting and other activities at which veterans of the strike recalled the history of the revolutionary struggle. they reviewed the tremendous changes that had taken place in the plant since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, warmly hailing the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and of the cultural revolution.

in chengchow, 1,500 representatives of workers and people of other callings yesterday held a meeting to mark the strike. attending the meeting were leading members of honan province, chengchow city and the chengchow railway administration, veterans of the strike and families of fallen heroes. at the meeting, participants in the strike described the historic struggle and acclaimed the present excellent situation in china. they pointed out: through the great proletarian cultural revolution, our people are in high spirits and our country is thriving and new socialist things have been emerging everywhere. however, a small number of people attempt to negate the cultural revolution and to restore capitalism. we will never allow them to do so. the workers pledged to learn from the heroism and revolutionary spirit of the peking-hankow railway workers and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

factories, schools, government offices and army units in wuhan area these days also held meetings in commemoration of the strike. yesterday, more than 1,000 people, including leading members of hupeh province, wuhan city and the hupeh provincial trade union council and representatives of the veterans of the strike and of various walks of life, had a gathering to mark the general strike. they attended a ceremony for laying the cornerstone for a new "february 7" revolutionary memorial hall.

yesterday, more than 1,000 representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers of foochow city and the foochow railway administration held a commemoration meeting before the mausoleum of lin hsiang-chien, a leader of the strike. they laid wreaths at the mausoleum and expressed sympathy to the martyr's relatives. they also visited a picture exhibition on the revolutionary activities of fallen heroes of the strike.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-Engkish Tirana, Feb. 7, 1976)

a chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang arrived here yesterday to sign a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976 and pay a friendly visit to albania.

greeting the chinese guests at the airport were nedin hoxha, minister of trade, and lefter gega, minister of finance of albania.

also present on the occasion were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy and member of the delegation.

minister nedin hoxha received all the members of the delegation yesterday afternoon. the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Albanian Goods Exchange and Payment Protocol for 1976 Signed

(NCNA-English Tirana, Feb. 8, 1976)

a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1976 between the governments of china and albania was signed here yesterday.

a protocol on the use of china's loans by albania for 1976 was also signed in accordance with an agreement reached between the two governments.

the protocols were signed by li chiang, minister of foreign trade of china, and nedin hoxha, minister of trade of albania.

the ceremony was attended by xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

the delegations of the two governments had talks in a warm and friendly atmosphere before the protocols were signed.

xhafer spahiu received the chinese delegation led by li chiang on the same day. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

a banquet was given by minister of trade nedin hoxha in the evening in honour of the chinese guests. the banquet was attended by xhafer spahiu and petro dode, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently president of the state planning committee, as well as the chinese ambassador.

nedin hoxha and li chiang spoke at the banquet. they warmly praised the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and wished a long life to comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canada's McMaster University Symphony Orchestra
Performs Piano Concerto "The Yellow River"

(NCNA-English Hamilton, Canada, Feb. 6, 1976)

the mcmaster university symphony orchestra rendered the chinese piano concerto "the yellow river" last night during the winter concert here.

the concerto, played for the first time in canada, was warmly welcomed by an audience of over 1,000.

the concert was co-sponsored by the mcmaster university and the chinese students' association of the university. the national flags of china and canada were displayed in the theatre where the concert took place and the national anthems of the two countries were played before the performance.

after the concert, a reception was given by the sponsors, during which many extended congratulations to lee hepner, conductor of the symphony orchestra, on the success of the performance. he said, "i believe the performance of the concerto will help increase the communications and mutual understanding between our two peoples."

Chinese Marathon Team Winds Up Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 6, 1976)

a chinese marathon team led by chen fang left for home by air today after its friendly visit to japan.

during its visit in japan, three chinese marathon runners for the first time took part in the marathon competitions held in oita prefecture on february 1. in the competitions they displayed a staunch spirit and learned many valuable experiences from the japanese runners.

439 japanese runners took part in the competitions. japanese runner yukio shigetake emerged first on the 42.195-kilometre course race by clocking two hours 14 minutes 22.2 seconds. chinese runner yin tseng-chiang finished 44th by clocking two hours 28 minutes 23 seconds — 2 minutes 18 seconds shorter than his previous best time.

mainichi shimbun, one of the sponsors for the marathon competitions, gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of all members of the chinese marathon team. kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors of japan and honorary chairman of the japanese track and field federation, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and masaji tabata and norio shirato were present on the occasion.

also present was counsellor of the chinese embassy to japan li lien-ching.

president of the house of councillors kenzo kono received and encouraged the chinese runners both before and after the competitions.

the chinese marathon team arrived in japan on january 27.

Chinese Plasma Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1976)

a five-member chinese plasma study group left here by air yesterday for japan on a visit at the invitation of the plasma research institute of nagoya university.

Tokyo Rally Demands Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 8, 1976)

people of all strata from eastern and northern japan gathered in a rally here this afternoon to press their urgent demand for an early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty containing the anti-hegemony clause.

among 1,200 people present were chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters hisao kuroda, tokumatsu sakamoto, kazutsura kawase, some leading members of the japan-china friendship associations (orthodox) in hokkaido, tohoku, kanto and hokuriku, and workers and peasants from these areas.

take arai, chairman of the saitama prefectural headquarters of the association, made a general report at the rally. he pointed out that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded at an early date in order to develop and consolidate the friendly ties between the two countries. only through the conclusion and ratification of this treaty can a foundation be laid to make the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples last from generation to generation.

he pointed out that working hand in glove with the soviet union, a handful of people in japan are now trying hard to put obstacles in the way of this treaty. he added: "anti-hegemony action is indeed justified and above-board. it is genuinely aimed at peace and therefore accords with the interests of the world people." the soviet union is working desperately to oppose the conclusion of this treaty and even openly interfering in this matter which concerns our sovereignty. "this is an out-and-out hegemonic act in regard to our country," he said.

he noted that some people in the japanese government have raised certain conditions for the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause. "it certainly means a step backwards from the japan-china joint statement," he stated, adding, "the 7th clause in the japan-china joint statement, i.e., the anti-hegemony clause, does not contain any conditional clauses."

he said, "raising preconditions for this clause is meant to blur the main subject of anti-hegemonism." he went on, "the whole anti-hegemony clause should be written into the text of the treaty unhesitatingly and with no supplementary conditions attached." it is the right road for japan to hold aloft the just banner of anti-hegemonism and it is also the right

road for her to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the third world, he added.

arai pointed out that it was imperative to launch a nation-wide movement to press for the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the text of the treaty.

hokkaido representative emi inokuchi, chiba representative reiko nama, women's representative chiseko sawa, and youth's representative kazumi sato also spoke at the meeting. inokuchi said, "pursuing the policy of hegemonism, the soviet union has occupied japan's northern territories and is now obstructing the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." she said, "the soviet union pursues hegemonism, therefore we are against it." sawa said, "through their joint statement japan and china have declared before the world that they are against hegemony. writing off the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty would mean submission to hegemonism. fear of hegemonism cannot help preserve japan's independence. therefore we should state clearly our anti-hegemonic stand that we do not seek for hegemony, nor do we tolerate others practising hegemonism in japan."

sato said, "no force whatever can obstruct by sabotage the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, a treaty of historical significance. let us work for the conclusion of the treaty in the interest of everlasting friendship between the people of the two countries."

a resolution was passed at the meeting amidst warm applause. it said, "the japanese government should never tolerate the interference of the soviet government." "we strongly demand that the miki cabinet do not retreat, even for one step, from the japan-china joint statement and related principles, and conclude, during the current diet session, the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which must include the whole clause seven of the japan-china joint statement."

after the rally, the participants in four groups marched to downtown tokyo to collect signatures and disseminate their ideas about the peace treaty.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Hokkaido

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 8, 1976)

the chinese table tennis delegation held its first friendly match with japanese players at the stadium in kushiro city of hokkaido this afternoon. some 2,000 spectators saw the match which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

tetsuo yamaguchi, mayor of kushiro, attended the opening ceremony and saw the match. he extended warm welcome to the delegation's visit to kushiro and expressed the wish that it would deepen the friendship between the players of the two countries.

the chinese delegation with yang yu-wei as leader and cheng min-chih as deputy leader arrived in japan on february 6 for a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. on that evening, the delegation was honoured with a reception given by the two organizations.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1976)

senior colonel kim bo yŭn, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

among the guests at the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading

members of other departments concerned wang wan-lin, tsao li-huai, tan shan-ho, sung cheng-chih, lin pin, lan ting-hui, wu tai, yang sen, yang shou-shan, yang chi-ang lu chun-lin.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking li jae pil and his wife were present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches to china of various countries attended.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Comorian Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 6, 1976)

the united nations security council held discussions from february 4 to 6 on the situation in the comoros.

earlier, in a telegram dated january 28 to the president of the security council, the head of state of the comoros, ali soilihi, requested that an urgent meeting of the security council be convened in view of the intention of the french government to organize a referendum in mayotte of the comoros on february 8 this year. the telegram said, 'mayotte is an integral part of comorian territory under the french laws which have recognized the de facto and de jure unity of the archipelago ever since 1912. on november 12, 1975, the united nations admitted the comorian state consisting of the four islands of anjouan, mayotte, moheli and grande-comore."

president idi amin dada of uganda, current chairman of the organization of african unity, also stated in his message to the president of the security council that mayotte island is an integral part of the state of comoros which proclaimed independence in july, 1975, and that "any attempts by france to conduct any referendum on mayotte island constitutes a gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent oau member state."

omar abdallah mwigni baraka, representative of the comoros, pointed out that the four islands together formed the state of comoros. it is a fact accepted by the united nations and the united nations voted to admit the comoros as a member of this organization as four islands and not three. it was significant, he said, that the republic of france had never questioned the unity of the archipelago

and made it known to the world that the four islands all formed one country under french rule. in these circumstances, the french government and the chamber of deputies of comoros agreed on june 5, 1973 that steps should be taken to hasten the islands to independence, he noted.

he went on to say that it was an interference in the affairs of a foreign country if another referendum was to be held in mayotte alone after the comorian people had voted for independence, because the four islands had already voted to be one nation.

representatives of many third world countries pointed out emphatically in their statements that the whole world had recognized the territorial unity of the new comorian state when that state, consisting of four islands, was admitted to the united nations. mayotte was an integral part of the comoros. they noted that up to the time of the 1974 referendum, the french government had always regarded the archipelago as a unity. afterwards, however, france had taken a different attitude. the claim of the french government that mayotte could be separated from the rest of the comoros went contrary to the principles of the charter and the united nations resolutions.

in their speeches, many representatives urged france to settle this conflict in an atmosphere of friendship and good relations with the comorian people, and expressed the hope that france would avoid "a useless, destructive and costly confrontation" with the third world on this matter.

a draft resolution put forward by benin, guyana, the libyan arab republic, panama and tanzania "calls upon the government of france to desist from proceeding with the holding of the referendum in mayotte" which "constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of the comoros."

in his speech, the chinese representative expressed support to this draft resolution and said that "the chinese government and people have always sympathized with and supported the comorian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state independence, unity and territorial integrity. the relevant resolutions of the oau and the u.n. general assembly have reaffirmed the inalienable right of the state of comoros to maintain its unity and territorial integrity. all these resolutions are correct because they reflect the just demands of the comorian people. we hold that the unity and territorial integrity of the state of comoros must be respected and that no action which may jeopardize its unity and territorial integrity should be taken."

the result of the vote on the draft resolution was 11 for, one against with three abstentions. it was vetoed by france as a permanent member of the security council.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets First Venezuelan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, acting premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with jose de jesus sanchez carrero, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of venezuela to the people's republic of china.

present were chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, of the foreign ministry.

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* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICT

Study Revolutionary Experience and Thoroughly Criticize Revisionism

- report on a visit to learn from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College

by

the study group sent by Tsinghua University and Peking University to the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1976)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Not long ago, the study group sent by Tsinghua University and Peking University to the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College delivered to the teachers and students of the two universities a report on its visit and study. This is a very good material. It eulogizes with wholehearted eagerness the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things emerging on the educational front. In the present struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational, scientific and technical circles, with the revolutionary comrades learning from and encouraging one another in this way, they are bound to further develop the revolutionary spirit, raise their ability to wage struggle, and further criticize and repudiate the revisionist line that vainly attempts to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things and to vigorously promote restoration and regression.

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In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we went to the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, and after ten days of visit and study, we received a profound course of education in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and further deepened our understanding of the great significance of the present movement to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great instruction that "education must be revolutionized," by doing what is opposite to the revisionist line in education in the seventeen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, braving the storm and waging heroic struggle, the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has founded a brand new socialist college for training a new generation of communist people. Their experience in running school has answered a question of fundamental nature in this revolution in education: whom should the students trained by our school serve and the successors to which class should they be? Their experience is of great realistic significance and far-reaching strategic significance. The more those people who advocate revisionist absurdities in educational circles oppose the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, the more we must learn from it. Reported below are the three questions which give us the most profound education:

I. What Kind of People Should the School Train

The revisionist absurdities assume the offensive saying: "Will it do to popularize Tachai-type counties along the criteria of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College?" After our visit to study things, our firm answer to this question is: It will do, because the criteria of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College are very high. The graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are leaders in learning from Tachai and in taking the socialist road, staunch fighters for combating and guarding against revisionism and a new generation of communist people who boldly "break with two things." Aren't they precisely the people most needed for popularizing Tachai-type counties? We notice that almost every graduate of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has four noteworthy characteristics:

The first characteristic is that they strike root in the countryside, are determined to take up farming, take the lead in doing manual work, and have the spirit of going all out in building socialism. This forms a vivid contrast to the spiritual aristocrats trained by the old agricultural college. Many graduates of the old agricultural college went after fame and gain, and devised all ways and means to get away from the countryside. The graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College are today drawn from and sent back to the communes. Their slogans are: "Our determination to strike root in the countryside and take up farming will not waver even in a typhoon of the 12th grade." "We seek neither fame nor gain, but only communism." This is an effective criticism against the old educational system and a thorough break with the old traditional concepts.

After student Yao Wei-ch'en returned to the commune upon graduation, he went to serve as Party branch secretary in a well-known backward brigade. Some "people of good intention" advised him not to go there. He firmly said,

"As a student of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, I must win honor for Chairman Mao! As I am communist, I want not enjoyment but revolution! I am determined to go there precisely because it is backward!" Taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the basic line of the Party, he seriously conducted investigations and studies, and discovered that the backwardness of this brigade was caused by the deviation of its leading body from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the support of the Party committee of the commune, he mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres, followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, strengthened the build up of the leading body, vigorously criticized capitalism and ran a political evening school. He got up early, went to bed late and took the lead in doing manual work. Led by him, some commune members who were more backward also actively participated in collective productive labor, and some had been appraised as models in learning from Tachai. Six other students who graduated together with Yao Wei-ch'en also struck root in the countryside to brave hard and bitter struggles. They vigorously criticized capitalism, vigorously built socialism and were capable of taking up both cultural and manual work. The Party committee of the commune and the poor and lower-middle peasants were very satisfied. The Party committee secretary told us: "The seven students coming back from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have all set a good example. With them we are able to take bigger strides in learning from Tachai."

The second characteristic is that they dare to wage struggle against revisionism, capitalism, the old force of habit and all undesirable tendencies, consolidate and develop the socialist battlefront in the countryside, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. There is a girl student called Yang Hsiu-min. In her brigade, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines was more acute, and some cadres dared not wage struggle out of the fear that "the shoes might be too tight." Yang Hsiu-min said, "What are you afraid of? Should your feet be too big, they will make the shoes burst!" She went forward to greet difficulties and mobilized the masses to unearth a lawless landlord element who cached guns and ammunition in a vain attempt to change the political climate for restoration. She thus removed the lid from class struggle, severely hit at the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, brought into play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and educated a portion of people seriously affected by bourgeois ideas. A surging tide to learn from Tachai was quickly whipped up in the whole brigade. What do these examples show? Can it be said that this is not high quality? Can it be said that such leaders are not first needed to learn from Tachai in agriculture? We feel that the greater the number of such good leaders, the stronger the socialist battle-front is in the countryside, and the bigger are the strides in learning from agriculture.

The third characteristic is that they are skilled hands in scientific farming and path-breakers in popularizing and propagating new techniques. They make use of the scientific knowledge acquired to directly serve proletarian politics and agricultural modernization. Their contributions are great and exciting. Viewed from this alone their quality is also high. In recent years, under the leadership of the Party, the students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College vigorously carried out scientific farming together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. The old conventions and habits of several thousand years standing were shattered and there emerged in Ch'aoyang prefecture

three changes: The planting of large tracts of land to wheat for the first time, the planting of large tracts of land to paddy rice for the first time, and the popularization of the farming system to grow two crops instead of one for the first time turn the low-yield land into high-yield land, and coarse grain into fine grain, thus quickly opening up a new road for the development of grain production.

After Wang Ta-hsüeh returned to his production team, he vigorously grasped class struggle and gave impetus to the development of production. Last year, the ten mow of hybrid sorghum he cultivated yielded as high as 1,800 catties per mow, and the paddy rice planted on the river beach yielded 920 catties per mow. He also bred 140,000 catties of two species of hybrid seed on large tracts of land.

The fourth characteristic is that the graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College all pay attention to and vigorously grasp the revolution in education. The graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have enabled the experience of the college in running school to take root, come into bloom and bear fruit in their home villages This is also worthy of us to learn from.

When we visited the brigade primary school in Wang Ta-hsüeh's place, he gave us a parable. He said, "A child is like a piece of white cloth. He should be dyed red with proletarian ideas when he is young and cannot be dyed black with the bourgeois stuff. If he has already been dyed black, it is difficult to dye him red again." After he came back to the production brigade from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, he laid a vigorous hold on the reform of primary schools, carried out the new system of linking the school with the commune and classes with production teams, and ran a school in the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants, thus closely linking education with produtive labor. The commune brigade cadres took part in school leadership, served as guides, and taught lessons to the pupils. The teachers and students of the schools took part in class struggle in the commune and brigades. They also participated in productive labor in the brigades and took part in scientific experiment, thus enabling the students to receive an all-round course of steeling and improvement when they were young.

Why is the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College able to bring up students of high quality?

We feel that the fundamental reason is that they are able to unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and do what is opposite to the revisionist line in education in those seventeen years. The Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have come to realize from their profound lessons that schools like the old agricultural college could not be run again under any circumstances and the training of spiritual aristocrats again is simply a crime. In order to run the agricultural college as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat to serve the socialist economic base, it is necessary to train a new type of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture. Starting from this point, they have carried out a series of reforms of a fundamental nature. Among them the most important one is to persist at all times in placing the transformation of students' thinking above all other work, to nurture people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College have even more sharply advanced the idea that the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College should first be run as a political college and next as an agricultural college. They also ask: What is "from the commune and back to the commune" for? It is for building socialism and serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we go back to serve as peasants without insisting on taking the socialist road, and use the techniques learned to create high yield in private plots, this likewise signifies the failure of our education. What should we grasp by "going up and stepping down many times"? We should grasp class struggle, grasp revolution and promote production, and grasp scientific experiment so that a clear class nature is embodied in "going up and stepping down many times." In what respects are the new peasants new? They should first grow horns on their heads and bristles on their bodies so that they dare to resist and prick capitalism. All these give us profound enlightenment.

They not only have the correct guiding thought but also a series of effective measures. We are more deeply impressed by the following measures:

(1) Importance is attached to student enrollment work, and in the process of enrolling students, attention is paid to transforming the thinking of the students by removing the ladder of "studying in order to become officials" right from the beginning. The responsible comrades of the Party committee of the college personally lead teams deep into the midst of communes and brigades to repeatedly publicize Chairman Mao's educational line and the significance of "from the commune and back to the commune" and "going up and stepping down many times," and to criticize "studying in order to become officials" together with the object of enrollment. After the enrollment of new students, study classes are run to discuss "why go to college." As soon as school begins, the students are given a course of education in studying to take up farming, "from the commune and back to the commune," and serving as peasants after graduation.

(2) Learning from Tachai in agriculture is taken as a fundamental course of study, and in the practice of learning from Tachai, the students are made to foster the revolutionary spirit of starting undertakings in the hard way and to preserve at all times the political features of the working people.

In the first lesson after their admission by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, the students are issued with Selected Works of Mao Tsetung by the Party committee and are required to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instruction," "July 21 Instruction" and "July 30 Instruction," and to criticize the old educational line of those seventeen years. The students are educated to hold high the banner of the Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, take the road of the Communist University, and persevere in part-study and part-work and working while studying. Inspired by the spirit of learning from Tachai, the graduating students also make use of their spare time to build, before their departure, annexes, pig sties and vegetable cellars so as to leave something for the mother school and set an example to the students of the next term.

(3) The main course of class struggle is properly attended in order to be stamped with the brand of class struggle. Participation in actual class struggle is linked with the investigation of society and the study of political theory. The students are helped to learn the ability to grasp class struggle

and to understand that mere dependence on technique cannot save China and only socialism can save China. To popularize Tachai-type counties, the fundamental issue lies in the line and the key lies in the leadership. An ideological foundation is thus laid down for the students to take the lead in learning from Tachai and in building socialism after their graduation.

In January last year, in conjunction with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the whole body of teachers and students made their way to eleven communes in six counties to take part in the struggle to criticize capitalism in those places. In conjunction with investigation and the study of Hired Labor and Capital, they learn that while socialism is essentially different from capitalism, it still preserves the traces of capitalism which precisely constitute the soil engendering capitalism. They know that bourgeois rights must be restricted, that small production must be reformed, that there is no way to learn from Tachai without such restriction, and that the socialist economic base cannot be further consolidated without reforming small production.

(4) "Going up and stepping down many times" is carried out so as to strike deep root in the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to erect a bridge for "from the commune and back to the commune." "Going up and stepping down many times" is not only an important reform and innovation to the teaching system of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College but at the same time also an important measure for transforming the thinking of the students. It is very significant for them to say that "from the commune and back to the commune" is the orientation and "going up and stepping down many times" is the bridge. "Going up and stepping down many times" enables the student to keep their close ties with the workers and peasants, and enables education to serve proletarian politics, to be linked with productive labor and to gradually narrow the three major differences. One basic idea of "going up and stepping down many times" is to enable the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants to operate school run through the whole course of education, and to enable the students to maintain at all times their close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

II. Properly Run Bases for Conducting Scientific Education and Form a Network of Scientific Education in the Whole Prefecture

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a powerful socialist country," they strive to run bases for conducting scientific education as outposts for grasping class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

After their removal to the countryside in 1970, they set up six bases for conducting scientific education in the model communes and brigades in learning from Tachai in Ch'aoyang prefecture, and diverse teaching and scientific experiment activities were carried out to serve the fighting of a battle of emancipation for agriculture in the locality. Later, these six bases for conducting scientific education were all sent to the lower level to merge with the May 7 agricultural colleges at the county level. Agricultural colleges are thus run both at the prefectural and the county level.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College deeply feel that in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, efforts must be made to change the situation marked by the "domination of knowledge" by the bourgeoisie, and conditions must be actively created to speed up the turning of the working people into intellectuals and of the intellectuals into working people. Therefore, another seven bases for conducting scientific education have been set up in various counties. Meanwhile, the May 7 colleges of vairous counties have also strengthened their ties and drafted plans for the active establishment of a scientific education network in the whole prefecture.

We have visited and inspected three county-run scientific education bases, one county-run May 7 college, one commune-run May 7 middle school and two brigade-run May 7 primary schools, and have drawn great enlightenment therefrom.

First, the scientific education base embodies the new system of the "three-in-one combination" of teaching, production and scientific research. Its primary task is to run its own brigade as an advanced model of the Tachai type. Next, it is a scientific research laboratory for guiding scientific farming and popularizing scientific experiment. At the same time, it also is an extramural base of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College.

The scientific education base of the Yinmach'ih brigade under the Hsitayingtzu commune in Ch'aoyang county is a very good example. This brigade was a backward unit. In 1973, it bought 180,000 catties of grain from the state. In 1974, the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College sent a deputy director of the Department of Agronomy to lead eleven teachers and students there to set up a scientific education base. This deputy director served as the deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius was first carried out, class struggle and the two-line struggle were grasped, and the commune members were mobilized to conduct mass discussion, thus leading the counter-evil wind. With the line correctly oriented and the masses mobilized scientific farming was carried out on a large scale and sorghum was planted. Last year the per-mow yield amounted to more than 1,300 catties. With the masses emancipated ideologically, they grasped green manure for the improvement of soil, grasped plant protection for the prevention and control of insect pest and plant diseases, and grasped the planting of fruit trees to clothe the barren hills with greenery. Along the banks of the Taling River, they filled in soil, built ditches, and planted paddy rice, thus making a place north of the Great Wall assume the look of south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River with the per-mow yield exceeding [illegible]. They ran a political evening school and set up a library, and the production teams set up units for conducting scientific experiments and a network for popularizing scientific education. Two years after the establishment of this base the brigade in question changed in one leap from a [illegible] brigade to become an advanced model of the commune. The Party branch secretary of the brigade jubilantly told us, "The teachers and students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and we are fighting for the same goal."

The teachers and students of the school came at regular intervals to the bases to take the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers. [illegible]

classes in class struggle, to carry out investigations in society, to closely link the study of Marxism with actual struggle, to conduct scientific experiments, to popularize scientific knowledge and to run political evening schools. Graduates from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College are distributed in all communes and brigades of the six counties in Ch'aoyang prefecture. Not long ago, over 100 graduates went back to the college to sum up their achievements in the revolution in education, freely discuss the excellent situation and hit back at the Right-deviation win to reverse verdicts.

Second, the scientific education bases effectively promote the establishment of the scientific education network in Ch'aoyang prefecture and the deep-going development of the revolution in education. Under the unified leadership of the CCP Ch'aoyang Prefectural Committee, the various scientific education bases of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College are closely linked with the county May 7 colleges, the county agricultural laboratories and demonstration farms, and the commune May 7 middle schools. They energetically popularize science and technique and swiftly propagate the advanced experience of agriculture.

The scientific education bases also help the county-run May 7 colleges, the commune-run May 7 middle schools and the brigade-run May 7 primary schools properly carry out the revolution in educadtion. They help the latter train teachers and set up experimental factories and farms, and provide them with seed and teaching material. The former and the latter exchange their experiences in the revolution in education, thus giving impetus to the establishment and strengthening of the scientific education network in the whole prefecture.

From this new thing of the running of scientific education bases and the establishment of a scientific education network in the whole prefecture, we see that Chairman Mao's teaching that "the working people must acquire knowledge and the intellectual must take up manual work" is being translated into reality. We see the running of education by the proletariat in the miniature. We see the "budding" and growth of communism.

Third, the scientific education bases are good classrooms for training and reforming the teaching ranks.

When the intellectuals come to the scientific education bases, they have teachers by their side and heavy loads on their shoulders. They receive re-education politically and are also raised vocationally through practice. The comrades coming from the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College to stay at selected spots have reaped much, and their thoughts and feeling have also greatly changed.

There is in the Department of Agronomy a person who was a technician of the Office of Agricultural Science of Ch'aoyang prefecture in the past. About his going to the countryside to stay at selected spots before and after the great cultural revolution, he said with deep understanding: "In the past, I also came to the lower level to conduct scientific research in order to acquire fame and become an expert, but I paid no attention to whether or not production could be stepped up. Once, as I was carrying out an experiment, there was a severe drought. I was afraid the precision of my experiment would be affected by rain, but the poor and lower-middle peasants yearned very much

for rain. My feeling was therefore alien to that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At present we carried water side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants to fight the drought and carry out spot planting. After fighting for twenty days together, when we saw blades of seedlings emerge from the soil, we shared the joy of the poor and lower-middle peasants." He also carried out scientific farming together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and summed up important experience in the interplanting of rape and maize. He also helped the brigade run a political evening school and a class to study the "Eight-Point Charter." The commune members quickly mastered the method of interplanting maize and rape, and brought about an increase in production in the same year.

Through our studies and visits, we realize that the scientific education bases of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College form a shock force for popularizing Tachai-type counties in Ch'aoyang prefecture and are good staff officers to the leadership at all levels. They have broken down the campus wall and traditional concepts of the old college, and brought the college to the doors of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. Only in this way can the superstructure of education better serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make contribution to the development of the socialist economy. Only thus can the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers become the masters of culture and education. Their experience is also the most effective criticism against those revisionist absurdities in educational, scientific and technical circles!

III. Firmly Carry Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The outstanding achievements scored by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College and a complete set of ways pioneered by it for running school are the products of the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They thus "discover a new world in the course of criticizing the old world."

Whenever the school took a new step forward, some people invariably leaped forth to denounce, revile and attack it as "destroying education," "calling only for popularization but not raising of standards" "leading the school to the wrong road," etc. Under the leadership of the provincial and prefectural committees, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the basic line of the Party, united the revolutionary teachers and students, and relied on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. They bravely met the challenge of the bourgeoisie, patiently educated some comrades with blurred understanding on vital questions of right and wrong due to the influence of the revisionist line in education, and persisted in replacing old things with new things. Every victory won in struggle brought the revolution in education one step forward and the awareness of the masses another step up the ladder, thus further consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

How is this struggle led by the Party committee of the school? From the many reflections made by the cadres and the masses, we have derived a few very strong impressions.

(1) Depend on works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao to detect the direction of the wind, to go against the tide, to train backbone elements and to unify thought. They constantly and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instruction," "July 21 Instruction" and "July 30 Instruction," study in conjunction with the realities and in the light of erroneous ideas in the struggle between the two lines, and gradually establish the firm conviction of "doing what Chairman Mao says" in the thought of the masses.

(2) Constantly criticize the revisionist line that dominated the educational front for seventeen years, criticize it when storms are encountered, criticize it at the time of solving difficulties, criticize it in correlation with the excellent situation and criticize it in connection with the erroneous trend of thought. Use the many criminal acts of the bourgeoisie who exercised dictatorship over the proletariat and sabotaged the socialist economic base for seventeen years on the educational front to set up a clearcut opposite to the revolution in education in the thought of the masses.

(3) Organize the teachers and students to take part in actual struggle in the countryside, listen to the views of the commune and brigade cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants on college education, discuss how an agricultural college should be run in accordance with the praises and criticisms of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and foster the idea of making more contributions to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

(4) Visit and learn from Tachai, the Kiangsi Communist University and other advanced units in a planned manner, comprehend the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao from these examples, look for ideological gaps, and fall in line with the advanced units.

No matter what storms are encountered, no matter how they are denounced, and no matter what new decisions are adopted, the Party committee of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College invariably study theory and criticize revisionism first. Whenever they discuss, arrange, examine or sum up work, they invariably take a look at what they do and think to see if they are in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings. They unswervingly persevere in carrying out what is in harmony and are undeterred even if the storm is greater. Those that are not in line with Chairman Mao's teachings are firmly rectified. In this way, more and more people acquire confidence and drive through learning. They learn to draw a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong, and learn to vigorously carry out the proletarian revolution in education with the death defying spirit. They embrace a firm conviction: Only by firmly and consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's line and general and specific policies and doing what is opposite to the revisionist line in education in those seventeen years is there a way out and hope for education.

The old agricultural college was centrally run in the city, but the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College firmly practices decentralized schooling in the countryside. The old agricultural college advocated that "one who excels in scholarship should apply himself to be an officer," but the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College firmly educates the students "to study in order to take up farming." The old agricultural college vigorously advertised "three centers" and "three departures," but the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College advocates "going up and stepping down many

times," absolutely does not allow the students to depart for long from rural struggle and rural life, and firmly relies on the poor and lower-middle peasants to foster the students. In routine political life and especially in political movements, the severe criticism of the revisionist line in education in those seventeen years becomes an important content of ideological education. The leadership of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College holds that without criticizing the old stuff, new things are untenable, a new situation cannot be ushered in, the masses cannot be united, and class ranks cannot be expanded.

Why is the leadership of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College so clear with the line of demarcation between right and wrong? One very important reason is that the leadership of the Party committee has really solved the question of attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and correctly learned lessons from experience acquired in the great cultural revolution. Comrade Hsü Ming, Party committee secretary of the college, said, "The education of the great proletarian cultural revolution is most profound and no comrade should forget it because it is our treasured wealth. Even the students should correctly treat the great cultural revolution." Comrade Hsü Ming is an old cadre. At the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was very recalcitrant to mass criticism, and his way of thinking changed very slowly. However, through the education of the mass movement and through assiduously studying theory, he arrived at a right perception of things. He truly recognized the serious crimes of the revisionist line in education and his own mistakes. He painfully felt that "the old school is a big dyeing vat," and that "the bourgeois intellectuals precisely make use of our low awareness of the two-line struggle and our inability to distinguish between major questions of right and wrong to dominate the school. This lesson is so profound that we no longer can keep on making mistakes." He adopted a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, and hence really recognized the danger of the revisionist line in education in those seventeen years. He also really devoted his time and energy to the study of Chairman Mao's thought in education, and carried out everything according to Chairman Mao's thought in education.

From our deep understanding of the comrades of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, we further recognize the great significance of this great debate presently launched in educational, scientific and technical circles toward defending and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In order to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must strike hard blows at the revisionist line which negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things and advocates restoration, regression and counter-attack in revenge. In order to combat and guard against revisionism, continue the revolution and really make a clean break with the revisionist line of those seventeen years, we must solve the question of whether the great proletarian cultrual revolution is genuinely or spuriously supported. Only thus can we consciously carry the revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

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Through a short course of study over a few days, we deeply understand that the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is very rich in experience. We must seriously learn from them the spirit of taking class struggle as the key link, of firmly and consistently adhering to the basic line of the Party without vacillation and veering, and of firmly doing what is opposite to the revisionist line in education of those seventeen years. We must learn from them the correct attitude toward the great proletarian revolution, the masses and themselves. We must learn from them in adhering to the orientation that education must be revolutionized and doing what Chairman Mao says. We must take the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College as the example, vigorously criticize the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up in educational, scientific and technical circles, continue to carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's series of instructions, and fight with unflagging efforts for transforming the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

New Things Sturdily Mature Here

- the great fruits of the great cultural revolution as viewed from the great changes in the community of the Tashanlan district, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1975)

The bustling and thriving Tashanlan is one of the well-known commercial districts in the capital. After Liberation, following the socialist transformation of industry and commerce in this district, individual laborers and inhabitants have been organized and incorporated into the orbit of the socialist economy for the purpose of making contributions to the state.

Although Tashanlan is still a place marked by ancient buildings and narrow alleys, how many new things have budded, blossomed and borne fruits here and how profound has the spiritual world of people changed after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

Sunflowers in Full Bloom in the Socialist Courtyards

Among the endless stream of new things emerging, the socialist courtyard is a sunflower in full bloom.

The streets in and around Tashanlan were before Liberation the pleasure ground for the landlord and bourgeois classes but hell to the laboring people. After Liberation, the landlord and bourgeois classes were toppled, and tremendous changes took place here. However, a handful of class enemies were unreconciled to their doom and they carried out sabotage and harassing activities in various forms in a vain attempt to recapture the lost "paradise." They furtively carried out capitalist activities, engaged in speculation and manipulation, aided and abetted young people to commit crimes.... The stark facts of class struggle show that this battlefront of the neighborhood has never been placid and calm. After the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and especially after the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, people have come to learn that the neighborhood is the place where people live and the rear area of production, and it is necessary to securely occupy this battlefront with socialist thinking.

In the past year, the Tashanlan district set up a total of 934 socialist courtyards. These courtyards carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy, and vigorously grasped class struggle in the ideological sphere. At present, good men and good deeds are praised, and bad men and bad deeds no longer go unnoticed. There has appeared a brand-new atmosphere due to the fostering of new and proper practice. A family moved into the No. 21 Joint Courtyard

under the Residents' Committee of Sanyenching in 1973. A woman of this family constantly invited some young people to her home to learn smoking and listen to yellow stories for the purpose of winning them over and corrupting them. After the establishment of the courtyard, the control committee promptly paid attention to this matter. After conducting investigations in this and other areas, this bad element was at last unearthed and made a target of criticism and struggle. This gave the broad masses a profound course of education and further raised people's awareness of class struggle.

The establishment of socialist courtyards is conducive to the further strengthening of the unity of inhabitants. The No. 82 Courtyard under the Residents' Committee of Hsiliushuching has 37 households. Several of them were not on the best of terms. In the case of the two households at the front part in particular, fighting among their children led to antagonism between the adults. Despite mediatory efforts from all quarters, the ideological problem remained unsolved. After the establishment of the courtyard, the control committee organized people to study Chairman Mao's teachings. Through penetrating and careful ideological work and heart-to-heart talks, both sides made self-criticism, and estrangement at last gave way to unity. The No. 10 Socialist Courtyard of Tawailangying under the T'iehshu Residents' Committee originally adopted the attitude of "each minding his own business." Later, through the study of politics, revolutionary unity between people and households was brought about, and there appeared the new socialist practice of coming to the aid of a family in trouble. In the past, the courtyard was left in a filthy state. Now cleanliness and hygiene are everyone's concern, and the courtyard is kept clean and tidy.

Many socialist courtyards adhered to the system of conducting study twice a week. The No. 11 Joint Court at Hsiaoanlanying constantly invited old workers to deliver reports that contrasted the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. In conjunction with the central task of the time, it composed and staged literary and art programs, poems, dances, rhymes and children's songs, and all corners of the courtyard were ringing with revolutionary songs.

The "May 7" Road Is Broad and Wide

Before Liberation, Tashanlan was a place where small handicraft industries were concentrated. At the climax of the movement for agricultural cooperation, this district formed over 20 cooperatives engaged in pen-making, engraving, sewing, musical instruments, embroidery, etc. In the big leap forward in 1958, a number of people devoted to domestic side occupations and individual laborers were further organized to run factories. These neighborhood factories were run on a fairly large scale and they became factories collectively owned by the district. Since the great cultural revolution, guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the housewives have again been organized to form into "May 7" production units. Since then, the inhabitants of the neighborhood have basically been organized.

In the short period of a few years, the "May 7" production units have demonstrated their superiority. Getting organized helps the criticism of revisionism and capitalism, the vigorous practice of socialism, the gradual

transformation of small production and the strengthening of the socialist economic battlefront. This year, the total income from processing of the production units doubled that in 1971, and public accumulation was 16 times higher. Machinery and equipment increased fourfold, thus taking another step toward mechanization. The production units processed scores of products including garments, leather shoes, scales, etc., for some factories and shops as well as certain commodities for export. They thus played the role of adding bricks and tiles to socialist construction.

The majority of inhabitants of the neighborhood are women. In the "May 7" production units, they brought their creative power into full play. When the Taanlanying Residents' Committee first set up a sewing unit, some people thought that they were born "stupid" and incapable of operating machines. After study and practice, they very quickly learn to operate the machines and tailoring. Ma Pao-yin who is over 50 years old worked as "amah" for the capitalists in the old society. In the past, she always thought herself ordained to lead a "miserable life." After the criticism of the "concept of everything ordained by heaven," she said, "I started in my twenties to work as 'amah' and lead the life of a draft animal for the capitalists. After Liberation, I have become the master of the state. Can it be said that I am ordained to lead a 'miserable life' in the prime of my youth and a 'happy life' in my old age now? No. The basic cause is that there are the leadership of the Communist Party, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Cooperative Medical Service Is Increasingly Consolidated

The clinic of the medical center under the Taanlanying Residents' Committee is bright and full of sunshine, and everything is tidy and clean. There are medical chests and bottles of all sizes..., and on the wall is displayed a quotation from Chairman Mao in big Chinese characters: "Save the dying, help the wounded and practice revolutionary humanitarianism." This medical center was set up in 1970 in accordance with Chairman Mao's "June 26 Directive." In the course of five years, the Tashanlan district set up 29 medical centers with a total of 108 health workers to provide cooperative medical service to a portion of the inhabitants.

The overwhelming majority of the health workers of the medical center are housewives. They serve the people with a red heart and the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man how removed the mountains" to overcome all kinds of difficulties in an effort to acquire medical and health knowledge and skills such as acupuncture and moxibustion, injection and dispensing. They take the safeguarding the health of the people as their own glorious duty for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health. Even in stormy weather, they appear day or night where there are sick people. People affectionately call them, "Our own red medical workers." Inhabitant Liu Wen-hua and his wife both suffered from hemiplegia. The red medical workers not only brought them medical help and medications but also helped them undress, washed their clothes and did household chores for them. Their eyes brimming over with tears, the two old ones said with emotion, "In the old society, to get hold of medical treatment for the poor was as difficult as going up to the sky. In the new society, you have brought medical treatment to our doors. You have really brought the warmth of the Party to our very hearts!"

The medical center of the Tashanlan district also energetically started activities to collect, plant and prepare herbal medicines on their own, thus saving a lot of money and increasingly consolidating cooperative medical service. In the past five years, the red medical workers gathered over 50 kinds of medicinal herbs from the suburbs and parks with a total weight of over 77,000 catties. Because they adopted the method of giving medical treatment by combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and also collected folk prescriptions, they cured many difficult cases. Patients from other areas also came for medical treatment and medicine.

In their work, they firmly carry out the guideline of "laying the emphasis on prevention." At present, the inhabitants of the Tashanlan neighborhood, by launching regular patriotic health movements, have gradually fostered good hygienic habits. By bringing medical help and medications to workshops to carry out prevention and treatment work, the comrades of the medical center has lowered the incidence of various common diseases, thus improving the health of the inhabitants.

Neighborhood Service Undertakings Are Welcomed

Spread over the big streets and small lanes in and around Tashanlan of less than one square kilometer in area are a total of 78 centers, including service stations, red medical stations, extra-curricular activity stations, profit-sharing mess halls, consignment non-staple food stores and nurseries, which form a neighborhood service network. Most of these service undertakings are started by the masses themselves.

The booming neighborhood service undertakings play a great role in the proper organization of the livelihood of the masses so that they can concentrate their energy on grasping revolution and promoting production. The main services offered by the service stations are unstitching, washing, sewing and mending. These items are mostly labor-consuming and time-consuming as well as filthy and tiresome work that brings a lower income, but they put the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers above all else and seriously try to carry out properly such petty and varied work. The service stations give the sick and crippled inhabitants and retired workers preferential treatment and bring services to their doors. When it comes to tailoring, sewing and mending, they serve as customers' advisers and offer their suggestions. For general minor alterations and minor repairs, services are offered right on the spot. Early in April this year, a school leaver brought in a piece of work, and it was agreed that delivery would be made 20 days later. But after a few days, this young man came to the service station to say that he had to leave for the countryside immediately. He wished to have the job done in the same day. Everyone came to his support with enthusiasm, and concerted effort was made to have the job done. That evening, the finished clothes were sent to the youth's home.

For the convenience of customers, the profit-sharing mess halls and consignment non-staple food stores open early and close late, and are mostly set up at the alleys. Some consignment shops also deliver goods to the doors, thus enabling the workers to reduce their queuing time. The items handled by the consignment shop under the Yenchia Residents' Committee have increased

from 30 to over 100. The profit-sharing mess halls bring piping hot baked cakes and fried dough twisters to the "May 7" production units and the factories in the vicinity. They also offer catering services to the children of workers, and are heartily welcomed by the masses.

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Once they make their debut, these new things -- socialist courtyards, "May 7" production units, cooperative medical service, booming livelihood service trades.... demonstrate their great vitality and are increasingly praised and ardently cherished by the people. The profound changes in the community of the Tashanlan district are the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution as well as an epitome of the transformation of a socialist city. Here we can see its brilliant future.

- By Correspondent(s) and Reporter(s)
of Jen-min Jih-pao

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Schools Are Factories, Factories Are Schools

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 10, 1976)

the talien engineering institute and talien hungchi shipyard have achieved outstanding successes in their joint efforts for the revolution of education by following chairman mao's instruction that "schools are factories, factories are schools".

research and innovations covering 150 items were undertaken by 722 graduating students of the talien engineering institute last year with the guidance of their teachers and in close collaboration with the workers and peasants. gaps in china's engineering and technology were filled in by 11 successful research items. all these have contributed to the modernization of china's industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

the close collaboration between this engineering institute and the shipyard is the result of the deep-going criticism made of the revisionist line in education by the talien engineering institute. this institute was under the control of the revisionist educational line before the great proletarian cultural revolution and was a tool of the bourgeoisie for lording it over the proletariat. the mass criticism movement helped to raise the socialist consciousness of the teachers and students in carrying out chairman mao's correct line in education. the revolutionary teachers and students in 1969 decided to carry out the "open door" policy -- that is holding classes in factories and villages. later on they summed up their experience and found many advantages to this policy. further study of marxism-leninism and chairman mao's theories on revolution in education helped them recognize the necessity of having the working class play the leading role in changing the old educational system. the workers of the hungchi shipyard saw that they also had this duty toward the revolution in education because the proletariat must train revolutionary successors. therefore, it was decided to set up the ship hull specialty of the institute's ship building department in the talien hungchi shipyard. in this way, the school became a factory and the factory a school. the group in charge is composed of workers, cadres and students and 60 percent are workers and cadres of the ship hull workshop. the teaching programme, curriculum and method of study and political work have all been discussed, decided upon and carried out by the people under the guidance of this group. a large number of workers become members of the workers' propaganda teams and part-time teachers at the institute.

the party committee of the institute concentrates on educating the students in marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought and gives priority to changing the ideology of the students and takes class struggle as the main subject for study. students take part in workers' political and theoretical study and in criticizing revisionism and capitalism. bold changes have been made and a new system that combines teaching with productive labour and scientific research has come into being. based on the marxist theory of knowledge -- "practice, knowledge, and again practice, and again knowledge" -- the teaching programme of a three year course is so arranged, thus: the first year, students take part in laying a ship's hull starting with converting designs into patterns, cutting the pieces and fitting them together. in relation to these tasks they learn about ship structure, building techniques and basic knowledge. the second year, the students take part in designing a ship and study related principles and designing work. in the third year, they study technical innovations and scientific research as well as learning about mechanics, electricity and all-round training. during these three years, the students spend around two years in study and practice at the shipyard.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were more than 30 courses in this ship hull speciality, now they have been cut down to 12. the arrangement of the courses and the content concentrate on the most essential and useful aspects. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teachers and students converted designs into patterns on blackboards and built model ships in the classroom. students of six classes that had graduated did no more than design half a ship and never took part in building a ship from start to finish. but the students of the four lately graduating classes have helped the workers build six ships and have taken part in designing six other ships. among them were oil tankers, cargo ships, crane floats and fishing boats. last year, this speciality and the shipyard jointly undertook 22 research projects. the students used the institute laboratories to perform 15 experiments for the shipyard, including modeling, remodeling and ship structures. many students can now participate in production right after graduation. the other 20 specialities of the institute are doing likewise and cooperate with related workshops.

since the establishment of this new teaching system, a large number of socialist-minded workers with culture have appeared. of 13,000 students who graduated from this institute before the cultural revolution, no one had wanted to be a worker or peasant after graduating. now, armed with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat the thinking of the worker-peasant-soldier students has changed greatly.

this new teaching system has also greatly changed the outlook of the teachers. educated by the workers, they study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, take part in the three revolutionary movements and make serious efforts to remould their world outlook. some have become members of the chinese communist party. in combining with practice they boldly try new teaching methods. in a little over a year, the institute has compiled around 180 teaching texts.

the hungchi shipyard fully uses the teachers and teaching material that the institute provides. last year 23 workshops set up spare-time workers' colleges. they offered 27 courses with an enrollment of more than 2,000 workers. when workers master cultural and scientific knowledge, they play a fuller role in factory management and in the technical innovations movement.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

Sinkiang University First Graduating Class Holds Rally

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 9, 1976)

the first worker-peasant-soldier graduates of the science department of sinkiang university in northwest china held a rally recently to voice their determination to follow the road indicated by chairman mao and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. they pledged to go to outlying farming and pastoral areas and other places where they are most urgently needed in socialist revolution and construction.

at the rally, the students of various nationalities criticized revisionism by citing the tremendous changes that have taken place in sinkiang university since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. janiaz, who is of tajik nationality and a graduate of the mathematics faculty, talked about his own experiences in the university to illustrate chairman mao's proletarian line in education. he comes from a poor herdsman's family on the pamirs, and in the old society had no thought of entering university, even in his wildest dreams. he was enrolled at the university in 1972 on the recommendation of the local poor and lower-middle herdsmen. the university's open-door training programme frequently took the students into factories and rural people's communes. while learning quick mathematic methods for selecting production and scientific research

plans, the students went to the ili woollen mill to apply theory to production. the dye consumption method worked out for this mill meant a saving of well over twenty thousand yuan in production costs. while working alongside the workers, the students learned of their many fine qualities and also were able to use what they had learned in the classroom to serve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist economic base. the graduates said: "the revolution in education is fine. we worker-peasant-soldier students will never allow the revisionist line in education to revive."

imanti rahman, of uighur nationality, who joined the communist party during his university years, applied to go to the frontier highlands where hardships were greatest. he said: "the people sent me to university and after graduating i want to do my utmost for the people. thinking of the revolutionary martyrs who died for the people, what difficulties can stop me?"

li chin-hua, a young woman of hui nationality, applied to go to jochiang county, one of china's most arid areas which has an annual precipitation of only a dozen millimetres. she hopes to contribute her share in transforming the desert and making it flourish.

the revolutionary determination of the graduates has won warm support from the university's party committees at all levels and the workers propaganda team as well as the students' revolutionary parents.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

Medical and Health Protection Network in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 10, 1976)

a medical and health protection network reaching out to every factory, neighbourhood and courtyard has been set up in tientsin, a major industrial city in north china.

prevention and treatment of diseases among the city's four million population are being taken care of methodically by scores of general hospitals, numerous clinics in factories, enterprises, government institutions and schools and a thousand people's health stations attached to neighbourhood committees.

spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution to improve their services to the workers and other labouring people, the tientsin hospitals divided the city into districts with one hospital taking charge of each. medical personnel regularly make rounds of the factories and neighbourhoods, give general physical examinations, help set up basic health protection stations and train part-time health workers. in the past few years over 17,000 health workers have been trained.

special attention is being paid to factory health care in this industrial city. medical personnel take part in manual labour in factories to find out at first hand about labour protection conditions and occupational diseases to safeguard the workers' health and improve working conditions, medical personnel consult with the workers on ways to improve factory processes and study possible multi-purpose uses of raw materials and industrial wastes to eliminate pollution.

chu ching-yuan, doctor of the no. 1 health protection centre in hungchiao district, discovered that backache was a common complaint among the workers of the tientsin bed sheet factory. working in the factory himself for a time, he found that the cause of back strain was the shifting of heavy bolts of cloths and working at high tables. the lowering of the work tables and the mechanization of cloth carrying greatly reduced the incidence of backaches.

full-time doctors in factories and enterprises go into the workshops to treat the workers. they use both chinese and western medicine and give acupuncture, massage and cupping treatment in rooms specially provided for this purpose. workshops and sections have trained their owned part-time health workers. in the tientsin steel cable factory, health protection information and the frequent patriotic sanitation campaign are

publicised by all available means. as a result, the thousand workers did not suffer a single attack of the common cold throughout spring last year. through periodical examinations and preventive medicine, the medical personnel in this factory have brought under control the cases of hypertension, ulcers, bronchitis and other chronic diseases.

residents' health protection station, staffed mainly by housewives with some medical training, knowledge and experience, is one of the new emerging things in the great proletarian cultural revolution. such stations, set up in over 90 per cent of the neighbourhood committees in the city, take care of health protection, treatment of slight ailments, family planning and patriotic health campaigns. station health workers also call on patients at their homes. helped by these stations, the hospitals gave general physical check-ups to 3,800,000 city residents in 1972.

every neighbourhood committee in hungchiao district has a residents health station. under the guidance of professional doctors, 2,000 to 3,000 health workers at these stations often carry out general physical examinations. last year, in one month, they did the smear test on 20,000 women, 90 per cent of all married women in this district, to test for cervical cancer.

the residents' health stations are in a good position to serve the patients. health worker yang pao-chen, in nanchieh street of hungchiao district, visited a woman patient with paralysis of one side of the body at home several times a day to give injections, help do the housework and care for the children. after a period of treatment the woman was cured and is now full of praise for the people's health protection station. yang pao-chen, a housewife before the cultural revolution, has helped cure dozens of cases of asthma, arthritis and other chronic diseases in her neighbourhood.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Kiangsu Speeds Agricultural Mechanization

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 10, 1976)

farm
mechanization has been rapidly developed in kiangsu province, one of china's major grain and cotton producers. over the past five years, the number of big and medium-sized tractors has been doubled, that of walking tractors increased 11 times and of irrigation and drainage facilities 2.4 times.

fortyfive percent of ploughing and over 80 percent of irrigation and drainage were done with machines in 1975 as against 16.4 and 45 percent in 1970. threshing, grain and fodder processing and plant protection have been completely or partially mechanized.

in accordance with chairman mao's instructions on developing china's socialist agriculture, kiangsu has stepped up its farm mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization and followed the principle of self-reliance. it has mainly depended on its own strength to set up the farm machinery industry and on the collective economy of the people's communes to buy farm machines.

the province now has two medium-sized tractor plants, seven walking tractor plants and over 200 factories making other small farm machines. each of the 64 counties now has at least one or two farm machine manufacturing and repair factories and 64 percent of the people's communes have small repair shops.

kiangsu province has adhered to the principle of producing big, medium-sized and small farm machinery products with the emphasis on the last two. over the past five years, it has added six small walking tractor plants and increased the annual production capacity ten times. the walking tractors can be used in the areas criss-crossed by rivers, streams and hillocks and are suited to the present economic conditions of the people's communes. marked progress has also been made in making other small farm machines.

most of the farm machinery plants have been set up through mass effort. the wuhsi county walking tractor plant was established in 1969 by amalgamating two handicraft cooperatives which then had only 280 workers and 24 pieces of simple equipment. later, the workers manufactured more than 200 sets of highly efficient special purpose equipment, designed and installed six streamlined production lines and so raised annual production capacity from 500 tractors in 1970 to 10,000 at present.

under a unified plan, kiangsu province has organized cooperation among different enterprises in making a given machine. each plant produces one or several specific parts of the machine and one particular plant is in charge of assembling them. this fully taps the production potential of the existing enterprises to produce serially farm machinery using little investment to get quick results and good quality and keep costs low.

when the construction of the chingchiang tractor plant started in 1973, 227 factories in the province combined forces to produce special equipment. after two years of hard work, the plant was put into operation. with more than 2,000 workers and over 1,000 machine tools, it is now able to turn out 5,000 tractors a year.

by their concerted efforts, a tractor plant, a people's commune and the provincial research institute of farm mechanization manufactured a new walking tractor with a high ground clearance. the tractor can be used to cultivate cotton during the middle and late periods of growth. they also succeeded in trial-producing 14 auxiliary tractor-drawn implements such as cotton planters, ditch diggers, cultivators and weeders. with these adaptations, the walking tractor can be used in field work more than 2,400 hours a year.

the people's communes and their sub-divisions rely mainly on their collective economy to buy farm machinery, getting additional help from the state when necessary. the consecutive years of good harvests and the all-round development of a diversified economy have enabled them to accumulate more and more funds. the state repeatedly reduced the prices of farm machinery to enable the people's communes, production brigades and production teams to buy farm machinery. the state has also allocated loans to those who have economic difficulties in increasing mechanization.

local farm machinery management departments and plants have paid attention to training technical personnel for the people's communes and helping them to establish maintenance rules and regulations.

the wide use of farm machines has freed manpower for the work of improving cultivation systems, building farmland improvement and water conservancy projects and developing forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupation and fishery as well as commune- and brigade-run industries.

IRRIGATION

Yangtze River Water Lifted to Irrigate Northern Kiangsu Farmland

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 9, 1976)

the long-cherished dream of the local working people to irrigate the farmland of northern kiangsu with the abundant waters of the yangtze river is coming true.

the yangtze, china's biggest river, drains eight provinces and the shanghai municipality before it empties into the yellow sea. kiangsu province, which borders the yellow sea in the lower reaches of the yangtze, has built a number of water control projects and began leading the river water northwards to the hsuhuai plains, hundreds of kilometres away, to irrigate the large tracts of farmland there.

by 1970, the first stage of the chiangtu water control project, designed to cover irrigation, drainage and power generation, was built up along the northern bank of the yangtze. through three pumping stations, the project moves 250 cubic metres of water per second to irrigate nearly 200,000 hectares of land.

the water control project has been expanded over the last five years. the completion of the fourth pumping station nearly doubled the capacity of the project. at the same time, three new pumping stations with a combined capacity of 150 cubic metres of water per second, set up in different parts of northern kiangsu, lifts water step by step from the chiangtu pumping stations for 150 kilometres to the hungtse lake whose water level is about a dozen metres higher than that of the yangtze. the new 100-kilometre-long huaishu irrigation and drainage canal north of the lake carries several hundred cubic metres of water per second. this new canal brings together the waters of the yangtze and the huai rivers to the vast hsuhuai plains.

kiangsu province is located on the lower reaches of both the yangtze and huai rivers. more than 60 percent of its land and cultivated acreage depend on water of the huai river whose water level fluctuates constantly and whose flow is ordinarily less than one-thirtieth that of the yangtze. the reactionary governments before liberation neglected the construction of water control works. while the water of the huai was insufficient for irrigation, the water of the yangtze was never led northwards where it is higher than the south. now, this is all changed and the problem is being solved.

kiangsu's achievement in leading the yangtze waters northwards is only one of its many water conservancy projects in recent years.

since 1970, kiangsu has completed several large water control projects to prevent floods and waterlogging and to irrigate more farmland in its northern area. work to widen and strengthen the dykes of the 41-kilometre-long new shu river has increased its designed capacity for discharging flood waters from the huai water into the yellow sea. the 138-kilometre-long channel south of the hungtse lake, along which the huai river flows into the yangtze, has been straightened and reinforced. this shortened its length by 38 kilometres, expanded its capacity to drain off floods, saved tens of thousands of hectares of land and brought more fields under irrigation.

numerous small water conservancy works have been constructed alongside the large projects. the eleven communes in eastern huaiyin county are situated in a former alkali area with low grain yield. in two years the people dug hundreds of canals and ditches, built 2,500 small and medium-sized bridges and culverts and constructed 61 pumping stations to turn 20,000 hectares of dry land into paddy fields. in 1975, their total grain output doubled that of 1970.

kanyu county in the northernmost part of kiangsu has a long history of water shortage. water conservancy works built immediately after liberation could not meet the needs of the expanding agriculture. over the past five years, the county self-reliantly built many small water conservancy works, terraced nearly 7,000 hectares of land and added more than 7,000 hectares of paddy fields, as well as 10,000 hectares of cropland that give stable high yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain. as a result, its average per-hectare yield of grain now surpasses six tons.

every winter-spring period in the last five years, millions of people in kiangsu turned out to work on water conservancy projects of all sizes. a total of 5,500 million cubic metres of earth and stone work was done in the five years, accounting for more than one-third of the work done in the whole 26 years after liberation. the 344,000 culverts, pumping stations and other small and medium-sized works built in the five years account for one half of the total since liberation. the total horse power of the pumping stations in the province is now more than double that of 1970.

kiangsu province has followed the principle of building big, medium-sized and small projects simultaneously while laying stress on small ones. kiangsu's large and medium-sized water control projects are being built with state allocations, and the small works by the people's communes and production brigades with their own funds which far surpass the state allocations, the people's communes put up 80 percent of the small works that constitute the majority of the entire water control projects in the province.

large-scale water conservancy construction has increased the province's irrigated area from 2,700,000 hectares in 1970 to 3,400,000 hectares at present. over three million hectares of land as against 2,400,000 hectares in the past are now capable of resisting a daily precipitation of 150 mm. to 200 mm. in addition, 1,400,000 hectares of cropland have facilities that keep the water table at one to one and a half metres below the surface to prevent waterlogging, something entirely new in this area. well over two million hectares, or 40 percent of the total acreage under cultivation, have been transformed into fertile fields that give stable yields despite drought and excessive rain.

in the past five years, two long dry spells and two big floods hit kiangsu, affecting more than 700,000 hectares of farmland and at times up to 1,400,000 hectares. despite these natural adversities, little damage was done. the low-lying lihsiaho area which in the past used to flood and lose crops owing to heavy rain today is able to promptly drain off excess water. comparing the past and the present, local peasants say: "when our locality suffered from floods before liberation, people were killed and left homeless; when heavy rain poured down in early post-liberation days, our government issued us relief grain; today, good harvests were ensured regardless of heavy rain." the province registered a progressive annual increase of more than four percent in total grain output between 1971 and 1975.

kiangsu has mapped out a new and more extensive programme for farmland improvement and water conservancy construction. a learn-from-tachai mass movement is on the upsurge. thousands upon thousands of commune members are to be seen hard at building farmland improvement and water control projects along both banks of the yangtze and on the hsuhuai plains.

MACHINE BUILDING

China Makes New Mine Refrigeration Machine

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 9, 1976)

china has successfully manufactured a new type of refrigeration machine for air conditioning in underground mines. a movable ventilation unit of this kind has been urgently needed in china's mines for some time. tests prove the unit to be technically up to standard.

compact and light, the new equipment is most effective, easy to operate and suitable for use in all mine galleries. it improves working conditions for the miners.

the new equipment was produced by the wuhan refrigerator plant thanks to the workers' persistence in carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance since the great proletarian cultural revolution started. a designing team consisting of workers, cadres and technicians was organized under the leadership of the factory's party committee. it lost no time in preparing the necessary blue-prints. a prototype was made in early 1969.

the plant sent people to mines to listen to opinions from miners where the model was put to trial use. after repeated improvements, the equipment was put into serial production. further innovations were introduced last year and the new refrigeration machine has been widely welcomed.

HARBOR FACILITIES

Major South China Harbor Expanded

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 10, 1976)

the southern harbour of chanchiang, which links china by the shortest routes with many countries in asia, africa, latin america and west europe, has been considerably expanded since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the volume of cargo handled at the harbour at present is three times that in 1965.

the south china harbour consists of three working zones and nine deep water berths for 10,000 ton class vessels. fully loaded freighters of the 50,000 ton class can enter it at high tide. this is quite a change from the days before liberation when the one shallow wharf could accommodate only wooden junks of less than 30 tons.

the harbour plays host to foreign freighters from more than 40 countries and regions. goods in this area can be shipped to other parts of the country by waterways, highways and the railway between chanchiang and litang in kwangsi, which in turn links with other major lines.

large scale expansion started in the great leap forward year of 1958. guided by the principle of independence and self-reliance, the workers built along the bleak gulf a modern harbour with two working zones, four deep water berths for 10,000 ton class vessels and a number for those of medium-size.

the cultural revolution gave an impetus to the construction of the harbour. through three years' effort starting in 1967, the workers turned a desolate strip of adjacent island into a new working zone, the third, by building a causeway, two kilometres long and six metres high, to link by road and rail the highways and the litang-chanchiang railway.

to keep abreast of the rapid development of china's petroleum industry, the workers built an oil terminal for 50,000 ton class oil tankers in just eight and a half months, putting into operation at the same time berths for smaller oil tankers. the workers also dredged navigation channels, and built depots and other auxiliary projects. some 150 big oil tankers have already used the terminal.

in the past five years, the chanchiang harbour has registered an annual increase of 17.1 per cent in the volume of cargo handled, and it fulfilled last year's plan 33 days ahead of schedule.

TIBET

Tibet Sets National Wheat Yield Record

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 9, 1976)

an average per hectare yield of 12.075 tons of winter wheat, the highest in china, was reaped in 1975 on the roof of the world", the tibet autonomous region. this record achievement was scored by the tibetan and han workers at the gyantse experimental farm through the use of scientific farming methods and the exploration of the objective laws governing winter wheat cultivation on this high plateau.

in the autumn of 1974, the gyantse experimental farm, situated 4,040 metres above sea level, planted winter wheat on an experimental 0.35 hectare plot. the subsequent harvest gathered in 1975 showed an average per hectare yield of 12.075 tons on a plot of 0.118 hectares and an average per hectare yield of 11.46 tons on a plot of 0.231 hectares.

the area, on the banks of the nyangchu river, has only 110 frostless days in a year, with a temperature sometimes falling to 22 degrees below zero centigrade and wind storms prevailing between october and may next year. people used to grow nothing but chingko barley and spring wheat, never winter crops.

the workers at the farm tried to plant winter wheat on a plot of 0.933 hectares in the autumn of 1972, but lost many seedlings in the winter. however, they still got an average per hectare yield of 2.33 tons the next autumn, the highest being 5.1 tons. in the autumn of 1973, they again planted 1.2 hectare and in 1974 harvested an average per hectare yield of 7.16 tons, the highest being 9.81 tons.

the good harvests gave the workers greater confidence. in the autumn of 1974, they summed up their experience and determined to scale new heights. fully utilizing the favourable natural conditions of the plateau, they planned everything meticulously. they ploughed deep, harrowed carefully and applied ample basic fertilizer. in winter they twice watered the fields and twice suppressed the seedlings. between the time when the seedlings resumed green growth and the time of ripening, they twice loosened the soil, gave five top-dressings and irrigated a dozen times.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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GROUP OF 77 MANILA MEETING

Jen-min Jih-pao on Group of 77 Manila Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1976)

following is part of the text of a commentary in today's "people's daily", entitled "unite to destroy the old and establish the new":

the high spirit of militant solidarity of the developing countries was once again demonstrated at the third ministerial meeting of the group of 77 held recently in manila.

the group of 77 was born in the struggle of the developing countries for the defence of their economic rights and interests. growing ever stronger in the course of struggle, it has become an important force of the developing countries in fighting against hegemonism in the international economic field. through fruitful consultations and discussions, the manila meeting put forth ideas on further strengthening the unity and cooperation among the developing countries. this is of significance in promoting the third world countries' struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the international economic field.

to transform thoroughly the existing international economic relations founded on inequality and exploitation is a strong desire of the third world countries and peoples. the group of 77 manila meeting stressed in its declaration the need to "eliminate the inequitable economic structure imposed on the developing countries." international economic relations should be based on full respect for the principles of equality among states, and non-intervention in internal affairs, and each state has the right to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and all its economic activities, said the declaration. all these principles fully manifest the firm determination of the developing countries to carry on their struggle for destroying the old and establishing the new in the international economic field.

the imperialists and the superpowers are bitterly opposed to the establishment of a new international economic order. they have tried desperately to maintain the old international economic relations so that they could continue to control, exploit and plunder the developing countries. most ruthless are the two superpowers who are

intensifying contention for world hegemony. they resort to coercion, bribery, sowing discord and other vicious means to undermine the unity of the developing countries and weaken the struggle of the third world countries against imperialism and hegemonism. this situation has naturally made the people of asian, african and latin american countries highly vigilant. the declaration and programme of action adopted by the manila meeting and speeches by delegates of many countries repeatedly stressed the importance of "identification and solidarity of common action" and "closer and more effective cooperation" among the developing countries. the countries and peoples of the third world have become increasingly aware that the struggle for a new international economic order will not gain much without solidarity and common action. though the developing countries are different from each other in specific social and economic conditions, they have the common task of consolidating national independence, defending state sovereignty, safeguarding their natural resources and developing national economy. they are identical in their fundamental interests. therefore there is a solid basis for solidarity and cooperation of the third world.

the developing countries have broad prospects for strengthening their cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. such cooperation not only helps supply each other's needs in mutual support and promotes the development of their national economies on the road of self-reliance, it also increases the strength of the developing countries in their struggle against imperialism and the superpowers.

the struggle for destroying the old and establishing the new in international economic relations is a protracted and arduous one and its course is tortuous. however, so long as the countries and peoples of the third world strengthen their solidarity, continuously increase their strength and wage a persistent and unremitting struggle, they will certainly frustrate the sabotage and obstruction by imperialism and the superpowers and win new victories successively.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Feb. 10, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, left here for home today.

among those present at the airport to see the chinese guests off were nedin hoxha, albanian minister of trade; lefter goga, minister of finance; idriz dhrami, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and robert laperi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet for the chinese delegation.

the banquet was attended by xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers; petro dode, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently president of the state planning commission, and other albanian comrades.

the chinese ambassador and nedin hoxha exchanged toasts at the banquet marked by warm friendship. they paid glowing tribute to the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of albania and china and wished comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung good health and long life.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chairman E.F. Hill of Australian Communist Party (M-L) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1976)

e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), and his wife, and edward albert bull, vice-chairman of the party, and his wife arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china upon the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

they were welcomed at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the department.

comrade e.f. hill and his party arrived in kwangchow on february 7 and were guests of honour at a dinner given by yung wen-tao, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee. they stopped over in shanghai on their way to peking today and were greeted and seen off at the airport by chang ching-piao, standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee.

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Chi Teng-kuei Fete Comrades E.F. Hill and E.A. Bull

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), and his wife, and edward albert bull, vice-chairman of the party, and his wife.

prior to the banquet, comrades chang chun-chiao and chi teng-kuei met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with e.f. hill, e.a. bull and the other australian comrades.

present on the occasion were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the department.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1976)

a group for the daily necessities fair of china led by kao tso-chieh, deputy general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation, left here for britain by air today at the invitation of the ideal home exhibition sponsored by the "daily mail" of britain.

Chinese Table Tennis Players Win Titles at Welsh Competitions

(NCNA-English London, Feb. 9, 1976)

the welsh open table tennis championships wound up its three-day competitions at cardiff yesterday. twelve countries and areas were represented.

chinese players won six titles: men's team, singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. swedish players carried off the women's team title.

after two and a half hours' keen competitions on the opening day, chinese players defeated their yugoslav opponents 3:2 to win the men's team title. the chinese team fielded liang ko-liang and li chen-chih to contest with d. surbeck and a. stipancic of yugoslavia.

li chen-chih won the first match from surbeck by swift and powerful attacks, with scores 21:18, 17:21 and 21:17. liang ko-liang lost the second match to stipancic 21:19, 16:21 and 17:21.

yugoslav players gained the upper hand in the doubles by defeating the chinese contestants 21:12 and 21:19. in the crucial fourth match, li chen-chih upset stipancic with fast blocking shots and lightning smashes, the scores being 21:11 and 21:18. liang ko-liang fought tenaciously and won the final fifth match from surbeck by alternating attacking and defensive tactics, the scores being 21:17 and 21:12.

earlier, the chinese team won a 3-2 victory over the swedish team in the semi-final of the men's team event. chinese players liang ko-liang and li chen-chih overpowered

k. johansson and s. bengtsson in a keen competition by displaying remarkable initiative with a great variety of fast shots.

the women's team event was a keen and spectacular competition between swedish players a.c. hellman and b. olsson and chinese players sun min and sha min. the swedish team won the title by 3-2.

the five individual events took place on february 7 and 8. the final matches of men's singles, women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles were all played among the chinese players. results: men's singles champion-- li chen-chih; women's singles champion -- yen kuei-li; women's doubles champion -- sun min and sha min; mixed doubles champion -- liang ko-liang and yu chin-chia. in the men's doubles, liang ko-liang and li chen-chih were pitted against johansson and bengtsson. liang and li captured the championship and johansson and bengtsson finished second.

the chinese players took part in the contests under the guidance of the principle of "friendship first, competition second". they held friendly conversations and exchanged experience with players of other countries or regions during the championships, thus promoting understanding and friendship among them.

the chinese team arrived in britain from romania on february 4.

CHINA AND KOREA

Sino-Korean Protocol on Mutual Supply of Goods for 1976 Signed

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Feb. 9, 1976)

a protocol on the mutual supply of goods for 1976 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today by the chinese government trade delegation and the korean government trade delegation.

present at the signing ceremony were korean vice-premier pak sung chul, minister of foreign trade kye ung tae and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and han su gil, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

before the signing ceremony, vice-premier pak sung chul received all the members of the chinese delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 10, 1976)

the sri lanka-china friendship association held its 23rd annual meeting on february 1.

new office bearers were elected at the meeting. r.d. senanayake, vice-minister of planning and economic affairs, was re-elected president of the association.

a resolution adopted at the meeting hails the successes achieved by the people's republic of china in socialist revolution and construction.

the resolution notes that in 1975, friendship between sri lanka and china have been strengthened by friendly exchanges in the fields of culture and sports and in economic and trade relations. it wishes that this friendship deepen and flourish in the years ahead.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Peasant Paintings Exhibition Held in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 10, 1976)

a chinese exhibition on huhsien county peasant paintings opened here today under the sponsorship of the vietnamese general information department.

among those present at the opening ceremony were hoang tuan, deputy director of the general information department, and representatives of the vietnamese foreign ministry and the vietnamese commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. they saw the paintings after the ceremony.

chinese ambassador fu hao and diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present at the opening ceremony.

on exhibit are 80 originals by peasant artists in huhsien county, northwest china.

the exhibition will last for about one month.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Feb. 8, 1976)

zairian president mobutu sese seko received in the presidency yesterday the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zaire an feng-shih and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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T'AI-P'ING T'IEN-KUO

The Heroic Feats of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Are Ineffaceable

- a brief discussion of the struggle to affirm or negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in the last hundred years

by

the History Unit of the Chinese Department,
Yangchou Teacher Training College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1976)

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, on January 11, 1851, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution that rocked China and the world started at the Chint'ien village of Kueip'ing in Kwangsi. This is a peasant war of the largest scale in Chinese history and is also the first upsurge of the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism and feudalism in modern history. Although this heroic and dynamic revolution failed under the sanguinary oppression of the reactionaries at home and abroad who worked in collusion, its impact on the feudal system has never before been so violent and its repercussion on the capitalist aggression from other countries is also far-reaching. The heroic feats of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution are ineffaceable.

Any great revolutionary storm is inevitably reflected in different ways by different classes. Around the question of whether the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution should be affirmed or negated, a polemic has been going on for more than one hundred years between the revolutionary people and the reactionaries. The revolutionary people affirm the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution because they hold that the rebellion against reactionaries for the masses of the people is justified. The reactionaries negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution because they hold that it is criminal for the masses of the people to make revolution. Today, a review of the historical experience of this

long polemic is of some significance to continuing the socialist revolution on the political, ideological and cultural fronts, to consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, to consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and in one word, to combating and guarding against revisionism.

I

After the failure of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, the aggressors from other countries and the landlord class launched frenzied attacks against the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. There was nothing strange in this connection. The one who most brazenfacedly jumped forth to attack and negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was the big renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng who was captured when the Celestial Capital fell in 1864. At the crucial time when the remnant forces of the T'ai-p'ing Army were "braving frost and snow" to wage arduous struggle for "regaining state power," this renegade knelt in front of the hangman Tseng Kuo-fan and wagged his tail for pity. He begged for the "offer of amnesty and enlistment" and wrote a "confession" that totally negated the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. Li Hsiu-ch'eng attacked this heroic and dynamic peasant revolution as "a scourge" that "disrupted the country and the people." He cursed the broad masses of revolutionary leaders and fighters as "those bandits" "detrimental to the people and the public." He vilified the revolutionary leader Hung Hsiu-ch'uan as a "tyrant" who "did not practice virtuous government" and "murdered the common people." He distorted the just struggle of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo against aggression and feudalism as a "calamity" "against the mandate of heaven." For the sake of showing subservience to the reactionaries of the Ch'ing Dynasty, he even expressed his willingness to offer his own service by going out to call for the "surrender" of the remnant forces of the T'ai-p'ing Army so as to prevent them from continuing "to harass the people." The vital issue of Li Hsiu-ch'eng's "confession" lay in its advocating class capitulation, publicizing the fallacy that the masses of the people "have no ground for rebellion and are guilty of making revolution" against the reactionaries. Compared with the "Summons to Arms for Quelling the Kwangtung Bandits" and other counter-revolutionary documents written by Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hsiu-ch'eng's "confession" had a more vicious impact and was able to play a role which the feudal rulers could not play in disintegrating the revolution.

Anyone practicing revisionism is bound to negate and tamper with the correct line and to change the revolutionary orientation. Li Hsiu-ch'eng's attack of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in this way was definitely not a matter of coincidence but the necessary outcome of his practicing class capitulationism. Li Hsiu-ch'eng was swept into the revolutionary ranks by the revolutionary storm of the "Chint'ien Uprising." Won over and corrupted by the landlord class, he degenerated and betrayed the peasantry. In order to betray the revolution, he capitulated to the enemy. As early as 1857, he had jumped forth to call for the revision of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's revolutionary line for "killing the evil and retaining the upright." He wanted to practice "virtuous government" to the reactionaries, and was promptly severely scolded by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan. In 1860, he seized the fruit of victory of the revolution and took possession of the Kiangsu and Fukien provinces (the administrative regions set up by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo at the Soochow and Ch'engchow prefectures) for use as his own independent kingdom to push the capitulationist line. There he fully restored the feudal system, protected the landlords,

suppressed the peasants, and rehabilitated the worship of Confucius and the study of the classics. Between 1862 and 1864, confronted by the joint attack of Chinese and foreign reactionaries, Li Hsiu-ch'eng connived at the desertion of his cherished generals Jung Hai and Kao Yung-k'uan to the enemy camp, thus sabotaging the T'ai-p'ing Army's heroic battle for the defense of the Southeast. In the end, he himself also openly became a renegade. Taking the counter-revolutionary stand, Li Hsiu-ch'eng shouted himself hoarse to negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, but this did not impair in the least the greatness and glory of the revolutionary cause of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. On the contrary, it bared precisely the depravity and shamelessness of those attacking the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution.

At the time, Hung Jen-kan, one of the important leaders at the later stage of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, was also thrown into prison by the enemy. Before he died a martyr's death, he read Li Hsiu-ch'eng's "confession," and severely refuted it with righteous indignation. For the sake of preventing the enemy from distorting the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, Hung Jen-kan wrote down the heroic feats of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and the others to leave the experience and lessons of the revolution to posterity. Several years afterward, Lai Wen-kuang, another outstanding general of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, was also defeated and captured. Maintaining the dignity of righteousness, he reviewed the "losses and gains" of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, and warmly eulogized the heroic feats of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution and its leader Hung Hsiu-ch'uan. The "autobiographies" written by Hung Jen-kan and Lai Wen-kuang before they heroically laid down their lives developed the dauntless spirit of the peasant revolution and exhibited the lofty integrity of the peasant heroes who "would rather stand on their feet and die than to fall on their knees and live." They are shining and dazzling records for eternity, and in vivid contrast to the renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng's "confession," they mercilessly expose and lash at the rengades.

In the days of White Terror after the failure of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, the reactionaries were very arrogant and haughty. The numerous revolutionary documents written by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and others were almost totally destroyed, but the books by the landlord class, such as General Plan for the Suppression of Kwangtung Bandits, Biography of the Hunan Army and Lord Tseng Wen-cheng's Records of Important Events were cast forth one after another, and like dogs barking at the donkey, they publicized and extolled the so-called "great feats for the revival" of the Ch'ing Dynasty that practiced national capitulation in foreign relations and the suppression of the peasant revolution at home.

However,the Chinese people wanted revolution, and the revolutionary cause of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo could not be negated. The anecdotes of its heroes were all along circulated among the people to honor the martyrs and encourage posterity. Early in the 20th century, the bourgeois revolutionaries that came in the wake of the peasant revolution whipped up another new surging tide of revolution. The bourgeois "royalists" headed by K'ang and Liang opposed the bourgeois democratic revolution through cursing the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. However, to meet the need of revolutionary struggle, the bourgeois revolutionaries firmly reversed the verdicts on the T'ai-p'ing

T'ien-kuo, and affirmed that it was "the vanguard of the national revolution." Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, made up his mind to be "Hung Hsiu-ch'uan II." For the purpose of publicizing his own reform proposals, another democrat called Chang Ping-lin also praised the revolutionary cause of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. Risking the loss of his head, the bourgeois revolutionary fighter Chao Sheng burned in Nanking the portrait of Tseng Kuo-fan in the presence of all, and vowed to take revenge for the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. For a time, the War History of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and other books compiled by bourgeois revolutionary partisans sprang up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. They were published at home and abroad to publicize the heroic feats of the T'ai-p'ing Army, to expose the criminal deeds of the reactionaries, to heighten the determination of the revolutionaries and to dampen the arrogance of the "royalists." They played a great role in inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary people for the overthrow of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

II

The 1911 Revolution only drove away an emperor, but the task of opposing imperialism and feudalism was not fulfilled. Society invariably had to go forward, and there came in its wake the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat. During the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chiang Kai-shek disguised himself as a revolutionary, and brazenfacedly styled himself as the "disciple" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a successor to the "forerunners Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and Yang Hsiu-ch'ing." In fact, history mercilessly came to the conclusion that he could only be a thoroughgoing traitor to the 1911 Revolution and the revolutionary cause of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. In 1927, he openly betrayed the revolution and frenziedly massacred the revolutionary people. In order to step into the shoes of Tseng Kuo-fan, he openly published the Addenda to Quotations from Tseng and Hu on Military Affairs and other trash to play up the counter-revolutionary experience of Tseng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-i in suppressing the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo for serving his reactionary rule.

Some men of letters in the pay of the Kuomintang also parroted him, and by means of negating the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, they negated the people's democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism led by the Chinese Communist Party at that time. They categorically denied that there were classes and class struggle in China, and opposed the use of the Marxist theory of class struggle to study the history of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. Flaunting the banner of "objective research" that stood above classes and pretending to look "fair and just," they claimed that they showed "absolutely no gratitude or grudge, love or hate" toward the personalities of "the Celestial Dynasty or the Ch'ing side," and treated the "revolution of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and Yang Hsiu-ch'ing" and the "reformist cause of Tseng, Tso and other lords" on an equal footing.

In class society, however, gratitude and grudge, love and hate are classified according to classes and there could not be "treatment on equal footing"! The reason that they assumed the look of "standing above classes" was that it was inconvenient for them to baldly overthrow Dr. Sun Yat-sen's conclusion that affirmed the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. Therefore, they could only impose on the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo the "towering crime" of

"undermining the strength of the nation" in a devious way. Some of them said that "the T'ai-p'ing Army practiced destruction without construction." Some said that of the "internal and external troubles" in Chinese history, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was so "highly destructive" that it led to "the exhaustion of the strength and quintessence" of the Chinese nation. They even wholly blamed the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution for bringing about imperial aggression and causing China to sink into the colonial and semi-colonial status. They distorted history and negated the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo so vigorously because they wanted to make use of the past to satirize the present and direct the spearhead straight at the great revolution of the people led by the Chinese Communist Party.

However, a mantis can never stop a cart with its arms, and the trend of historical development is irresistible! No matter how the reactionaries curse and attack the revolution, the wheel of history is moved forward by revolution just the same.

Didn't they talk nonsense saying that there were only "scholars, peasants, workers, traders and soldiers" in China but no classes and class struggle, and that Marxism was inapplicable to the study of the history of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and to China? This is really nonsense! Before the success of the proletarian revolution, where there is the peasantry, there is also the landlord class to exploit the peasants, and where there is the working class, there is also the capitalist class to exploit the workers. Be they "scholars" or "soldiers," there is class differentiation, and they either serve the working class or the exploiting classes. Since the disintegration of primitive commune, the history of mankind has been the history of class struggle. "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, other are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." Be it the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution or some other revolution in history, it reflects the irreconciliability of class antagonism. Society of mankind is developing and progressing in the course of class struggle.

"The revolution has undermined the strength of China." This completely stands truth on its head and confounds black and white. The strength of China was undermined not by the people, but by the decadent Ch'ing Dynasty, the Kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialist forces of aggression; it was they that brought China to her helpless situation. What the revolutionary people sought to undermine was precisely this old world. When Engels touched upon the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution in 1857, he wisely predicted: "There is one point beyond doubt, and that is the end of ancient China is fast approaching.... In not many years, we will see the deathbed struggle of the most ancient empire in the world, and at the same time, we will also see the dawn of a new era in the whole of Asia." Since then, in less than a hundred years, the persistent and dauntless struggle of the Chinese people has finally interred the "most ancient empire." Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, with the heroic spirit of "clasping the moon in the ninth heaven and seizing turtles deep down in the five seas," they have finally overthrown the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek and ushered in "the dawn of a new era in Asia," thus bringing ever greater prosperity to the socialist fatherland with "orioles singing and swallows swirling everywhere" and "past scenes transformed."

In the course of leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao creatively integrated Marxism-Leninism with the reality of the Chinese revolution, made class and historical analysis of modern Chinese society since the Opium War in 1840, and scientifically summed up various important events. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The course of the integration of imperialism and feudalism in China to turn China into a semi-colony and colony was also the course of resistance of the Chinese people against imperialism and its lackeys." The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo movement was a peasant revolution against aggression and feudalism, and Hung Hsiu-ch'uan was one of the representatives of the "advanced Chinese people" "looking for truth from the West before the birth of the Chinese Communist Party." Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion thoroughly smashed the fallacies employed by the Kuomintang reactionaries to smear the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and negate the people's revolution.

III

Close on the heels of the victory of the democratic revolution, the Chinese people again set out on a new long march for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. But class struggle is not over, and in the political and ideological sphere, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism, between the material conception of history and the idealist conception of history, is still protracted, tortuous and sometimes even very acute. For the sake of pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line to meet the needs of class capitulation and national capitulation, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company used the tactics of pretending to eulogize the revolution to eulogize Li Hsiu-ch'eng's capitulationist line. They wantonly vilified Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and other revolutionaries, and maliciously negated the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. Li Hsiu-ch'eng was obviously a renegade to the peasantry, but Ch'en Po-ta, a confederate of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, went so far as to consistently play up Li Hsiu-ch'eng as "the soul of national survival" and "the great architect leading the historical movement." By eulogizing and praising the despicable renegade as a "hero," he actually sought to smear the revolutionaries but eulogize the capitulationists, attack the revolutionary line but publicize the capitulationist line. Under the manipulation and influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, there appeared in cultural circles a number of "works" eulogizing the renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng. Some of them actually stood truth on its head and imposed the repulsive features of "stupidity," "tyranny" and "superstition" on the person of the revolutionary leader Hung Hsiu-ch'uan so as to negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution.

For the sake of opposing China, communism and the people, the Soviet revisionist renegades also made a fuss about the history of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. They played up Li Hsiu-ch'eng as "worthy to be called an outstanding strategist and military leader," and vilified the revolutionary leader Hung Hsiu-ch'uan who lorded it over in the world as "mediocre and incompetent" so as to act in coordination with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Their sinister hope was that there would emerge in China capitulationists of the Li Hsiu-ch'eng type to capitulate to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and turn China into its colony.

However, the vain attempt of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China by invoking the ghost of Li Hsiu-ch'eng could only be a "pipedream." On the contrary, they had bared before the broad masses of the people that they and Li Hsiu-ch'eng were jackals from the same lair.

As was sternly pointed out by Chairman Mao in the article "Give Serious Attention to the Discussion of the Film The Life of Wu Hsün," Wu Hsün "sedulously fawned upon the reactionary feudal rulers. Ought we to praise such vile conduct? Can we ever tolerate such vile conduct being publicly praised, especially when such praise flaunts the revolutionary flag of 'serving the people' and the failure of the revolutionary peasant struggle is used to heighten the contrast?" The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals also could no longer tolerate the criminal conduct of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company in pushing revisionism, eulogizing the betrayal of the revolution by Li Hsiu-ch'eng and his ilk, and even praising the vilification of the revolutionary leader Hung Hsiu-ch'uan to heighten the contrast. In the sixties of the 20th century, with a thunderstorm bursting over China, Chairman Mao personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution to overthrow the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and to irrevocably condemn Li Hsiu-ch'eng's capitulation. The reversal of history was thus reversed once again.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and his instruction on the criticism of Water Margin further pushed the penetrating study of the history of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. People praised the heroic feats of the revolutionary peasants' anti-Confucius struggle headed by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, and exposed and criticized the criminal acts of Li Hsiu-ch'eng and his ilk in worshipping Confucius and practicing restoration, capitulation and betrayal. Chairman Mao recently once again taught us: "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This has lit our way forward like the bright lighthouse.

Looking back over the course of more than one hundred years in the past, the polemic to affirm or negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo is obviously a reflection of the great battle between revolution and counter-revolution in society. The revolutionary classes are bound to affirm the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and to affirm that the rebellion of the broad masses of the people against the old economic base and the old superstructure is justified. The counter-revolutionary classes are bound to negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people to overthrow all reactionary rule and reactionary systems.

Historical experience tells us that under the different situations of class struggle, the reactionaries adopt different tactics to negate the revolution. Some openly jump forward and step into the battlefield stripped to the waist. Some pretend to be "fair and just" and adopt the eclectical method. And some flaunt the banner of praising the revolution to oppose the revolution. However, although the methods used may vary, the principle is the same. They are all for publicizing and extolling the theory of class conciliation and capitulationism to serve their counter-revolutionary line.

Therefore, we must firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, draw a sharp line of demarcation between revolution and counter-revolution in the complicated class struggle, and criticize all kinds of fallacies spread by reactionaries at home and abroad to negate the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and the revolution and to publicize and extol capitulationism. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, let us constantly consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, study the history of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo for combating and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the struggle for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie!

The revolutionary cause of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo is immortal!

The heroic feats of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo are ineffaceable!

* * *

METHODS OF WORK

It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to Methods of Work

by

Ning Chiang (宁 江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1975)

Spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" has developed to a new and important stage. The national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture calls for the mobilization of the whole Party to go all out for agriculture and fight for the popularization of Tachai-type counties. To achieve this great political task, we must take class struggle as a key link and conscientiously carry out the line, general and specific policies and methods formulated by Chairman Mao.

The great leader Chairman Mao always attaches importance to the question of method of work. In every historical period of the development of the revolution when Chairman Mao put forward to the whole Party new combat tasks, he called on us to pay attention to methods of work. In the brilliant work, "Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," published as long ago as January 1934, Chairman Mao most profoundly pointed out, "It is not enough to set tasks, we must also solve the problem of the methods for carrying them out. If our task is to cross a river, we cannot cross it without a bridge or a boat. Unless the bridge or boat problem is solved, it is idle to speak of crossing the river. Unless the problem of method is solved, talk about the task is useless." The method is the "bridge" or "boat" for accomplishing a task. We can cross the river only with a bridge or a boat. Only with proper work methods can we successfully accomplish the Party's tasks.

For several decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the cadres of the whole Party adhered to the Marxist-Leninist methods of work advocated by Chairman Mao, thus giving impetus to the uninterruted forward development of the cause of revolution and construction. Today, we must comply with the needs of the developing situation, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instruction on attention to methods of work, raise our leadership level and lead better the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Scientific methods of work guarantee the implementation of the revolutionary line. To popularize Tachai-type counties, we must take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line. In order to consistently adhere to this Marxist-Leninist line formulated for our Party by Chairman Mao, we must have correct methods of work. We must conduct penetrating investigations and studies, dissect "sparrows," make class analysis, get at the features of class struggle, grasp the laws governing class struggle and adopt effective measures with the target in mind. Only in this way can we carry out to the letter the Party's basic line in our localities and units

and properly solve the question of orientation and road in the development of agricultural production. If we have a blurred understanding of the conditions of class struggle in our localities or units, we have no way to make an analysis based on facts, and as a result, we would fail to grasp this principal question of orientation and road. In this way, the taking of class struggle as the key link and the implementation of the Party's basic line will come to nought.

The Party's basic line calls on us to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of two different nature. Chairman Mao points out, "Only with different methods can different contradictions be solved." To vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, we must have the correct methods of work. Toward a handful of class enemies engaged in disruptive activities, we must boldly arouse the masses to thoroughly expose their plot and resolutely deal them a blow. As regards problems among the people, we must use the method of persuasion and education and the method of criticism and self-criticism to solve them.

Toward the problems related to ideology and work appearing among the squad members of county Party committees, some counties in the Nanning prefecture of Kwangsi adhere to the formula of "unity--criticism--unity," and launch an active ideological struggle to continuously strengthen unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have thus become strong command-posts in learning from Tachai. Toward the cadres guilty of general mistakes, we must sternly but warmly help them. We should not humor or appease them, nor should we simply dismiss them so as to insure the relative stability of basic-level cadres. As regards the capitalist tendencies found among the commune-member masses, we must insist on giving them positive education so as to enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, raise their political ideological awareness and strengthen their conviction in following the socialist road.

To popularize Tachai-type counties and accelerate the pace of agricultural development, we must rely on the broad masses of the people and cadres. We must channel the socialist enthusiasm aroused among the broad masses of the people and cadres by the vigorous criticism of revisionism and capitalism for the vigorous development of socialist agriculture. Without correct methods of work, we cannot achieve this.

Chairman Mao teaches: "However active the leading group may be, its activity will amount to fruitless effort by a handful of people unless combined with the activity of the masses. On the other hand, if the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level." We understand that only by making use of proper methods to conduct publicity among the masses, organize the masses, turn the Party's general and specific policies into the conscious action of the masses, and combine the leadership with the masses can the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture be developed in a penetrating and sustained manner, and agricultural production be raised step by step.

For several years, in the course of learning from Tachai and vigorously carrying out farmland irrigation capital construction, the leadership at various

levels have been conducting ideological and organizational work for the masses. They now personally go into the midst of the masses and go where there is action to arouse mass discussion from bottom to top, to formulate plans, to conduct education in self-reliance and hard struggle and to criticize the world outlook of cowards and sluggards. Meanwhile, the method of combining the specialized teams with mass mobilization is organizationally adopted. This gives great impetus to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people and cadres for the vigorous practice of socialism, and there has appeared a new phase of development of socialist agriculture for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Practice shows that there is latent in the masses extremely great enthusiasm for socialism. So long as the line of the leadership is correct, the methods are carefully studied and perfected, and painstaking and careful and ideological and political work is carried out to make the masses know that every task put forward by our Party is closely related to their interests as each breath is to the next, and know why they should take this course of action and how to do it, they will act in concert and fight with unflagging efforts for building the great socialist cause.

Only by adhering to the correct methods of work can we, in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counties, bring out understanding more in line with the objective reality and accomplish the Party's tasks with greater confidence. Chairman Mao points out, "In all our Party's practical work, all that represents correct leadership must be from the masses and to the masses." We must comply with the mass-line methods of work advocated by Chairman Mao, go deep into the midst of basic-level units, centralize the advanced experiences of the masses in learning from Tachai, seriously study them and sum them up, bring them back to the masses for popularization, and check whether these experiences are correct in mass practice. Each time this is repeated in endless cycles, we will deepen our understanding of the conditions of the movement and act more resolutely and effectively. Therefore, the correct methods of work are at one with the Marxist theory of knowledge. Without adhering to the correct methods of work and doing things according to the Marxist theory of knowledge, we will do things blindly without considering the consequences. As a result, we are bound to be unable to learn properly from Tachai, but would even lead the movement astray.

We must use models to guide the whole. Advanced models set an example to the masses and make people see concretely the direction of development of a movement and acquire concrete experience in carrying to the letter the line and general and specific policies formulated by Chairman Mao. By laying hold of models and seriously summing up experience for popularization, the broad masses will be offered an example to emulate and a goal to strive towards.

One important reason why in these few years, the Nanning prefecture of Kwangsi has been able to gradually popularize the experience of Tachai and development greater agricultural production is that the leadership at all levels seriously overcomes the undesirable style of bureaucraticism and commandism of the past to depart from reality and the masses by mostly issuing general appeals but seldom going into the midst of spots, and adheres to the scientific

method of work by "breaking through at one point to acquire experience and using such experience to guide other units." Most leading members of Party committees at the prefectural, county and commune levels go separately every year deep into the midst of areas and units of different types to lay hold of spots, grope for experiences from these spots, set up advanced models in learning from Tachai in their own localities, and by means of convening experience-exchange meetings, organizing on-the-spot visits and other methods, vigorously popularize their experiences. In this way, spots and areas, general calls and individual guidance, and the activism of the leading cadres and the activism of the broad masses are effectively combined, and the experience of Tachai is also effectively combined with the actual conditions of the relevant area.

Practice shows that the spots and areas promote each other and are interdependent. By bringing the problems of the area to a spot for solution and by guiding the movement over a wide area with the experience acquired at spots, thus using the spots to lead forward the areas and the areas to promote the spots and combining the spots and areas, vivid and lively leadership can be shaped up and the experience of Tachai can be swiftly popularized.

Work from the spot to the area is not required to be developed at one stroke, and "it is necessary to properly grasp one-third of the work in the area first." In the process of popularizing the experience of Tachai in the Nanning prefecture of Kwangsi, the Party committees at all levels pay attention to making coordinated arrangements and overall planning and persist in first grasping one-third before grasping another one-third. Every year, close to 2,000 cadres are transferred from the prefectural and the county levels to go into the midst of more than 200 production brigades to stay at selected spots to conduct education in the Party's basic line. With people sent to the lower level by stages and by groups in this way, work is tightly grasped, developed step by step and expanded bit by bit, thus enabling the advanced to become more advanced, the backward to catch up, the majority in between to be brought forward, and work in the whole prefecture to move forward continuously. This tells us that to properly grasp, the first one-third is an important method to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counti s. Any thing moving forward gradually in waves, and the popularization of the experience of Tachai is no exception. It must be carried out in a planned and systematic manner. In this way, work can be carried out in a down-to-earth manner with pronounced results at a faster rate.

To learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties is a great revolutionary movement as well as a formidable combat task. We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and fight with unflagging efforts for the fulfillment of the Party's tasks!

* * *

SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Help New Things Overcome the Bourgeoisie

by

Yü Jung-ch'ing (余荣庆) and Wang Ch'ing-chi (王清记)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1975)

In "A Great Beginning," Lenin highly praised the new thing, "Subbotniks," and pointed out the great historical role played by new things in triumphing over the traces of old society. The study of Lenin's teachings in conjunction with actual struggle is of great help to our fully understanding the enormous role played by socialist new things and raising our consciousness in supporting new things.

The socialist period "is inevitably a period of mutual struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism." During this period, socialist new things are the young shoots of nascent communism. Whether we take good care of and actively help the socialist new things or oppose and destroy them is an important problem bearing on the progress or regression of socialism.

Socialist new things arise out of the struggle of the broad revolutionary masses to sweep clean the old bases of capitalism. Like tender shoots, as soon as they burst out of the soil they direct the spearhead straight at the bourgeoisie and at the traces left over from the old society.

Not long after the Russian October Socialist Revolution, the new thing, "Subbotniks" appeared. This was a direct challenge to and negation of the ideology and exploitation system of the exploiting classes left over from the old society at that time and a smashing blow to the bourgeoisie. Therefore, Lenin highly praised it as "a great beginning" and "the beginning of a change of world historical significance."

In our country, following the deepening of the socialist revolution and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a number of socialist new things have emerged which effectively sweep away the rotten branches and withered leaves left over from the old society and represent a profound revolution. For instance, the participation of office cadres in the "May 7" cadres school and the persistent participation of the broad masses of cadres in collective productive labor effectively criticize the ideas of the exploiting classes such as "eminent officials and humble common people," "those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others," etc. The sending of educated youth to mountains and rural areas and the return of university students to the countryside to serve as peasants offer a profound criticism to "one who excels in scholarship should become an official." And so on and so forth. The growth and development of these socialist new things will inevitably form a dynamic and powerful force for burying capitalism.

Dialectical materialism holds that the triumph of new things over old things and of newborn forces over old forces is an irresistible law in the universe. In the socialist period, the existence of capitalist factors is inevitable but they are after all senescent things. On the other hand, socialist new things represent the orientation of social development. They reflect the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people, and they therefore are full of great vitality and have broad prospects for development. Taking a sweeping look at history, if there were not the initiative of the masses of people and the growth and development of one new thing after another, the birth of every new system cannot consummate its transformation from an old system into a new system.

Part of the history of the development of human society is the history of the constant triumph of new things over decadent things. The great victory scored by our socialist revolution and socialist construction is the result of the triumph of socialist new things over decadent things. The facts show that new things are invincible. The growth of socialist new things with the help of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people surely can bury the old society and gradually sweep all the traces left over from the old society into the grave.

But decadent things would not step down of their own accord from the stage of history just because they are decadent. They are bound to put up a deathbed struggle and offer stubborn resistance. Old things form the important base which capitalism relies upon for staging a comeback. Therefore, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents are bound to defend them desperately and to extend them with all ways and means. They viciously curse and frenziedly attack the new things beneficial to socialism. "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." Born in struggle, they also can grow to maturity only in struggle.

Once such a new thing as agricultural cooperation appeared, Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk jumped forth to wilfully denounce it and swing their axes to vigorously chop away the agricultural cooperatives. Lin Piao especially found faults with and maliciously attacked the large number of socialist new things that surged forth since the great proletarian cultural revolution. This tells us by negative example that we can in no way think that since new things are invincible, they naturally can grow to maturity. If we do not take good care of them and actively help them, socialist new things could die prematurely or even be strangled to death by the bourgeoisie as soon as they burst out of the soil. Therefore, just as Lenin taught, we must "carefully study the new shoots, take good care of them and try our utmost to help them grow to maturity."

However, in our revolutionary ranks, there are often some comrades who, instead of supporting socialist new things with wholehearted eagerness, consciously or unconsciously pour cold water on them and are fond of denouncing and finding fault with certain imperfections in the process of development of new things. They fail to distinguish what are socialist things and what are capitalist things; what are socialist new things and what are decadent things in a changed form.

"The transformation of the world outlook is a fundamental one." A fundamental cause of the inability of some of our comrades to adopt a correct attitude toward socialist new things is that they have not seriously transformed their world outlook. We must clearly understand the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat in theory and practice and fully recognize the great significance of supporting new things in combating and preventing revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and be promoters of progress for new things.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

History Department of Peking University in Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1976)

great changes have been taking place in the history department of peking university during the current debate on the revolution in education. the teachers and students have reviewed the tremendous achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the educational revolution and, proceeding from the standpoint of class struggle and using a class analysis, they have severely criticized revisionism.

they have compared the present class nature of education, the ways of promoting education and the teaching material with those of the past.

before the cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in the university and the history department was dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. applicants of worker and peasant origin were refused entrance on grounds of "admitting students with good marks" only while those of the landlord and capitalist classes were enrolled. today, reversing this reversal of class line, the university is led by the working class and is enrolling students from among experienced workers, peasants and soldiers. the worker-peasant-soldier students have joined teachers and cadres in mapping out plans for the revolution in education and revising the teaching material and methods. they have become a new political force in the educational revolution.

in the past, students of the history department, most of whom had not been tempered in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, were susceptible to feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideologies. having been lured to climb to the "top of the pagoda" as intellectual aristocrats, they were increasingly affected by the bourgeois world outlook with its ideas of fame and wealth, and they grew weak because of overwork after several years' study. on graduation they wanted only to stay in the big cities, work in research institutes to build up their own careers, and lead lives of luxury untroubled by concern for the needs of the state and the interests of the people. the present worker-peasant-soldier students have practical experience and a higher political consciousness. they try hard to become both socialist-minded and professionally competent and to develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically. they do not forget their worker and peasant backgrounds and are striving to rid

themselves of all old traditional ideas. last year, a batch of worker-peasant-soldier students from the history department applied to go to the rural areas to work with the peasants. this year, the graduates vied with one another to go to the chinghai-tibet plateau -- or to other places where they were needed most.

in old peking university, historical data was kept within the department and had nothing to do with practice. many students, after five years study of history still did not understand the great truth: "classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." after graduation they still upheld the idealist conception of history. worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department now place proletarian politics in command, seriously study works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and are active in revolutionary practice. they can analyse and solve questions from a marxist viewpoint. while still studying they compiled textbooks with their teachers, sponsored short-term training courses, took part in historical research and wrote books on it as their contributions to combating and preventing revisionism and to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

during their open-door education, the students went with their teachers to factories, villages, barracks, shops and neighbourhood committees to help the people study or to organise short-term courses there. in the year ending august 1975, 150 sessions of short-term training courses attended by 12,000 workers, peasants and soldiers were organised both within the university compound and outside it. the courses were on works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the party history, china's history, contemporary world history and the history of the struggle between the followers of confucius and the legalists. during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the students delivered reports on these subjects to over 300,000 people.

the archaeology speciality also sponsored short-term courses for the workers and peasants. students and teachers of the archaeology class went to panlung city, huangpo county, hupeh province to engage in actual archaeological practice. after having unearthed a tomb in which slaves had been buried as human funerary sacrifices, they severely criticized lin piao's crimes in following confucius's preaching "to restrain oneself and return to the rites" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. thousands of people visited the tomb everyday to take part in criticizing lin piao and confucius. studying history in an open-door way helped the students combine study with practice and gave them a deeper understanding of their studies.

the use of marxism in the field of history and the implementation of the principle of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china and of serving proletarian politics are the fruits of the educational revolution in the history department.

in the old peking university, history department teaching was crammed with the ideas of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and was centered on emperors and kings, generals and ministers. even the exploiting classes' "policy of concessions" was described as a motive force in history. in the course on chinese history, confucius was respected and the legalists were opposed, in the course on world history, europe was described as the centre of historical development.

in the archaeology classes, attention was paid only to placing relics in chronological order. now the history department persists in "focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the chinese revolution and using the basic principles of marxism-leninism as the guide". the department has encouraged revolutionary criticism in archaeology, tried to place marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in command and brought about great changes in the teaching content. they have criticized the idea that "heroes are the creators of history" and explained the role of the labouring people in history; criticized the views of "respecting the confucianists and opposing the legalists" and correctly evaluated from the marxist standpoint the struggle between the two; criticized "emphasis on the ancient as against the contemporary" and "worship of the foreign and scorn for the chinese" and summed up the historical experiences in class struggle to serve proletarian politics.

the book, "introduction to legalist characters", edited by the chinese history speciality which analyses the struggle between the confucianists and legalists from a marxist viewpoint, has contributed to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. a book called the "concise world history" edited by the world history speciality, criticizes the "theory of class conciliation" to show that the history of civilization is in fact a history of class struggle; it explains that the people is the creator of history, not the emperors, generals and ministers; it shows history as it is, -- not "everything centered on europe" but that the people of all countries create their own history. the book has been much welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as by historians.

since 1970, the history department has written teaching notes on 30 subjects, published 19 books on history with another 12 to be published shortly. these books, which have played an active role in the current struggle, are greater in number than the total of all books edited by the department during the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

Kwangtung Teachers' Training College Achieves New Successes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 12, 1976)

taking the whole of society as their classroom, the teachers and students of kwangtung teachers' training college spend around four months every year working in villages and factories. this open-door method of training has promoted the revolution in education.

in the national movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the teachers and students of the political and history department of the college, collaborating with the workers and peasants, conducted 117 short-term study classes. they made 549 reports, wrote up much material and helped to strengthen 18 political evening schools. all this forcefully promoted the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

during the study of the struggle between the confucianist and legalist schools and the entire history of class struggle, the teachers and students of the chinese language department went to the original home of hung hsiu-chuan, leader of the taiping revolutionary peasants' movement more than one hundred years ago where they made investigations and compiled a book on hung hsiu-chuan and another on "a selection of poems and articles of the taiping heavenly kingdom".

in a little over a year, the mathematics department sent several hundred students and teachers to 33 counties and cities to encourage the use of quick methods of arriving at the best technical solutions. in cooperation with the workers of a nitrogen fertilizer plant in the huashan people's commune, the students and teachers of this college helped to raise the monthly production from 70 to more than 290 tons.

the teachers and students of the chemistry department applied their knowledge to the development of agricultural production. they popularized the use of humic acid fertilizer in the chanchiang district. within four months, through the help of local workers, peasants and technicians, they undertook fifteen research items. taking the vast fields as their classroom, the teachers and students of the biology department achieved outstanding successes in fine rice selection, in the application of hormones on plants and in freshwater fishbreeding.

by combining study with practice, the students have acquired a great deal of knowledge while their ability to analyse and solve problems has been greatly improved.

taking class struggle as their main subject, the teachers and students join in the vigorous militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. they listen to workers and peasants telling the story of their factories, their families or their villages and conduct social investigations. they work shoulder to shoulder with the workers and peasants and in the course of time they acquire the revolutionary spirit of hard work and plain living. the education given by the workers and peasants help the teachers and students remould their world outlook. the people have praised them as men and women who share all their joy and cares.

besides regular classes, this teachers' training college also conducts many other forms of education. for instance, in the past few years, it has organized 12 teams that have toured the rural districts of more than 90 counties and towns and conducted classes for around 68,000 middle and primary school teachers. and it has enrolled more than 6,500 teachers in a correspondence course which it has offered in more than 20 cities and counties.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientific Research Expands Rapidly in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 11, 1976)

scientific institutes in northeast china's liaoning province report good research results since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

their efforts are geared to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and research is combined with productive labour. the outlook of these intellectuals has greatly changed as a result of their integrating with the workers and peasants.

scientific institutes have a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere and research workers study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. some 950 theoretical study groups have been set up in 80 institutions in shenyang and luta, with more than half of the total staff participating.

workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams have gone into scientific institutions and workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with much practical experience have been selected to take part in research projects. a majority of the scientific workers have been to factories and villages where they collaborated with workers and peasants in research and helped establish 1,800 research centres and three-in-one scientific groups.

in the rural areas, 58,000 scientific experiment groups have been formed with a combined membership of 260,000. in the cities, technical cooperation between workers and scientists stimulates the drive for technical innovations. over 100 new scientific institutes and academies have been established in liaoning since the beginning of the cultural revolution, and the total number of people in the local research institutions has increased by 8,000. the province finished 1,400 important research projects between early 1970 and mid-1975.

scientific institutes in liaoning attribute these revolutionary changes and advances to their party organizations which take class struggle as the key link and firmly uphold the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. research institutions are concentrations of intellectuals in which the bourgeoisie traditionally held sway.

tempered in the cultural revolution, the intellectuals have had big progress, but most of them are still to a great extent affected by the bourgeois world outlook. bearing in mind the sad lesson of the soviet union -- "up goes the satellite, down plummets the red flag", the scientific institutes have waged proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie politically and ideologically so that they serve the proletarian dictatorship.

the research workers have stepped out of their institutes to conduct research by involving workers and peasants and launching mass movements for scientific experiment. about 70 per cent of the staff of the talien institute of chemical physics and the liaoning institute of coal go to factories and mines every year to cooperate with the workers, cadres and technicians in making scientific experiments.

the talien institute with a thousand-strong staff has since 1966 concentrated on important subjects related to economic construction and environmental protection. integrating research with mass scientific activities, it has achieved more in the past decade than in the previous 17 years. well over 100 of the more important results have already been applied to state construction projects.

the institute's second laboratory was unable to solve catalyst problems studied behind closed doors. its members went to a factory and struck up a close relation with the workers during the cultural revolution. in just about a year's time, they succeeded in producing three catalysts suited to china's concrete conditions, raising work efficiency between several and a hundred times and contributing to the multiple utilization of petroleum gas.

a large number of advanced people who have integrated themselves well with workers and peasants and made inventions or innovations have come to the fore.

among them is hsing chao-fang, an engineer of the fushun coal research institute. he went among workers in some 30 coal mines and joined them in making experiments. sometimes, he collected samples in galleries with a high rate of gas leaks. after 500 experiments, he found a method to apply millisecond delay blasting in gassy coal seams, thus raising tunnelling efficiency by 25 per cent and saving the amount of explosive needed by 20 per cent.

chung ching-chih, an engineer of the anshan mining research institute, achieved excellent success in the past ten years and more in experiments in mines. thanks to his sustained efforts, he and his comrades devised a 250 mm down-the-hole drill. he joined the communist party in 1973.

research workers stay for long periods in factories and villages and do experiments that meet the urgent needs of production. many worker-peasant-soldier college graduates have returned to their original production units and helped to change local conditions through scientific experiments. chaoyang agricultural college graduate wang kuei-pin has remained an agro-technician in liaoning province and carried out scientific farming activities with the poor and lower-middle peasants in his production team. the team's total grain output reached 140 tons last year as against 50 tons three years before, and a plot of 0.66 hectares planted to kaoliang yielded 13.8 tons per hectare.

MASS SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experimentation in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

more than ten million people are participating in scientific experimentation at county, commune, brigade and team levels in the chinese countryside.

this stands in clear contrast to the situation before the great proletarian cultural revolution when scientific agricultural experimentation was done primarily by a few experts.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the mass of peasants have become the main force in agricultural scientific experiments. large numbers of peasant agro-technicians and experts have come to the fore. many long-standing technical problems have been solved and the results of experiments quickly popularized.

the teaming up of peasants with professional agro-technicians and experts has produced gratifying results. many important subjects, such as the utilization of the hybrid vigour of grain crops and vegetables, have been dealt with successfully by the joint efforts of the masses and professionals and the cooperation of different localities.

the shantung tobacco research institute and the peking institute of botany under the chinese academy of sciences worked with peasant agro-technicians at 17 points in eight counties in shantung to develop new tobacco varieties by the high-speed method of mono-ploid breeding. in less than three years, they succeeded in breeding a new high-yield, good quality and disease-resistant variety, the "mono-ploid no. 1". mono-ploid breeding quickly stabilizes the vigour of hybrids.

in addition, radiation, distant hybridization and other new techniques are now in widespread use in seed breeding. many high-yield, early ripening varieties of cereals and industrial crops have been developed in the past few years. they are strongly resistant to natural adversities and adaptable to diverse natural conditions.

large-scale popularization of new seed varieties, coupled with improved farming techniques, has resulted in a steady rise in crop yields. wheat, which used to be regarded as a low-yield crop, has achieved continuous high yields year after year over vast areas. in tibet -- the "roof of the world" -- one experimental plot chalked up a winter wheat yield record of more than

800 kilograms per mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare) last year.

the improvement in farming conditions and techniques has brought about changes in the cropping systems. an increasing number of areas have switched from one crop a year to two and others from two crops to three. interplanting of different crops on the same plot of land at the same time is also being widely practised. as a result, unit yields have risen steadily. a record annual grain yield of 800 kilograms per mu has been reached in southern china and of 500 kilograms per mu in northern china.

the peasants have also taken part in a nation-wide soil survey and have joined in comprehensive measures to improve poor, low-yielding alkali land and red soil. some 1,130,000 hectares of alkali land have been transformed since 1972. the increased fertility of the land has pushed up crop yields.

great efforts have been made to increase the supply of organic fertilizer, which is the main source of plant nutrient in china. chemical fertilizer is always applied in combination with organic fertilizer. azolla, a kind of aquatic plant used as green manure, has been grown over an ever larger area in recent years. it has become an important source of fertilizer for paddy fields in southern china. humic acid fertilizer, a kind of newly developed organic fertilizer, is being popularized throughout the country.

considerable progress has been made in the past few years in the rural areas in the use of methane gas, in research into the laws governing natural adversities and into preventive measures against them, in the use of the cryo-sperm of oxen in artificial insemination, in irrigation and drainage techniques, and in the dissemination of various other items of knowledge of agricultural science and technology.

in fact, on the basis of widespread, varied mass scientific experiments, new progress has lately been made in basic agricultural science, covering new seed breeding methods, the laws of genetics, soil science, crop varieties and the comprehensive prevention of plant diseases and pests.

MODEL PEASANTS

Chinese Model Peasant Achieves Record Per Unit Yield

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 11, 1976)

a peasant in central china's hunan province who has been cited as a national model reaped last year a record yield of 7.647 tons on a triple cropped (wheat-rice-rice) trial plot of 0.31 hectares. this was 0.3 tons above the 1974 per hectare yield, which itself was unusually high in china.

seventy-year-old li kuang-ching, secretary of the chuangchiachiao brigade party branch of taoyuan county, is not content with his achievement. he has vowed to do the same on a large acreage as a contribution to the building of socialism. he said: "we plan to top 22.5 tons per hectare on 6.7 hectares of triple cropping land this year." he has opened up new experimental plots together with his brigade's scientific experimental group.

asked how he had achieved the record yield, li kuang-ching said: "the great proletarian cultural revolution led by chairman mao helped me further shake off the fettered ideology of the small peasant economy and forge new ideas for farming for the revolution."

li kuang-ching, a farmhand for more than two decades before liberation, took the lead in setting the county's first mutual aid team in the early post liberation year of 1952. in the same year, he succeeded in introducing double cropping of rice, never tried before in that locality.

later, he initiated an agricultural producers' co-operative in his area. when liu shao-chi attempted to cut off the co-operatives throughout the country he resisted. in 1958, his co-operative became one of the production brigades of the fengshu people's commune.

the per hectare yield of his trial plots showed a constant rise and by the end of 1965 had reached 13.5 tons.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 further kindled li kuang-ching's revolutionary enthusiasm and he became determined to better the 1965 figure, which he had deemed impossible before. the commune members encouraged him to go ahead and urged him to conduct his trials on a larger acreage to better serve the needs of socialist construction.

in 1966, li kuang-ching had attended the national conference held in foochow city on exchanging experience in agricultural science and technique. there he heard about the foochow area's experience in growing three crops (wheat-rice-rice) a year. in october that year, he was entrusted by the party organization and poor and lower-middle peasants to attend the national day celebrations in peking where to his immense joy he saw the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. li kuang-ching resolved to try growing three crops (wheat-rice-rice) a year in his brigade and got the support and help of the party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants. but for three consecutive years (1967-1969), the per hectare yield failed to reach 13.5 tons which had been the per hectare yield of two crops of rice in 1965.

the growing period of wheat and of early and late rice requires 395 days, 30 days more than a year. by experiments and research he solved the time problem. he used early ripening rice seed and with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants extended the growing period of early and late rice seedlings in the nursery by seven and ten days respectively by sowing sparsely and increasing the tilling period. later, to ease the pressure on fertilizer supplies and manpower he reared more pigs and used new farm implements. to prove that good yields were possible in different soils, li kuang-ching chose poor soil for his experimental plot and in the first year achieved a high yield.

last year, he added four tons of river sand to every fifteenth of a hectare of clayey soil in his experimental plots and planted it with seed of high yielding, stocky and disease-resistant wheat.

this old poor peasant often remarks: "in the old society, i worked like a beast of burden for the landlord. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party, i began to lead a new life." and again: "in the past, we had neither political power nor land. now we labouring people are the masters of our commune and the state and we should do our work well."

li kuang-ching has often been invited to lecture on his experience in growing rice at the hunan provincial agricultural college and other schools. his brigade has sent several dozens of experienced commune members to other areas to disseminate rice growing techniques. in changteh prefecture which embraces li kuang-ching's brigade, 20,000 hectares were sown to wheat and early and late rice in 1974. last year the brigade extended its triple cropping acreage to more than 46,660 hectares.

STEEL INDUSTRY

China's Largest Industrial City Advances in Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 11, 1976)

shanghai, one of china's major iron and steel production centres, reports increases of 53 and 49 percent in production of steel and rolled steel respectively in the fourth five-year plan period 1971 to 1975 compared with the third five-year plan period.

among the marked achievements is the trial-production of a great number of high quality metals. by the end of last year the city had turned out 1,300 varieties of steel and well over 4,000 varieties of rolled steel of more than 20,000 specifications. this has helped meet china's need to develop its industrial and agricultural production and science and technology.

the cadres, workers and technical personnel of the city's steel industry have in the last five years engaged in a drive to study revolutionary theory. out of the many study classes and theoretical study groups organized, a contingent of some ten thousand worker-theorists has been formed. the criticism of revisionism has enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they recognize that boosting china's iron and steel production will help consolidate the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and all have been working hard to produce more and reach higher quality standards.

most of the iron and steel plants in shanghai are old enterprises. without adding a single new steel plant or workshop in the past five years, the workers have expanded production by making technical innovations and transformations to tap the full potentials of the enterprises. technically transformed during this period, most of the workshops of shanghai's steel plants have adopted new technologies and techniques and thus increased their output by wide margins, in some cases doubling it. three fourths of the rolling mills and workshops in the city have raised their output by overhauling and transforming their equipment.

the open hearth furnace workshop of the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant succeeded through self-reliance in introducing a new technique of top blowing pure oxygen. in 1974, without having asked for state allocations, it built itself up to become china's first top-blown oxygen open hearth furnace workshop. steel output last year was 35 percent higher than that before introduction of the new technique.

In the last five years, Shanghai's iron and steel enterprises have popularized the oxygen steelmaking process and the technique of continuous casting, significant technical measures in developing production. Seventyfive point eight percent of all the steel produced in Shanghai last year was made by the oxygen process and 20.5 percent of it was tapped by the method of continuous casting, which indicated the advanced standards of the local steel industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Bolivian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1976)

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here today with a bolivian delegation led by carlos iturralde, president of the tungsten producers association.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 9 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and feted the guests in peking. they had business talks with departments concerned and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. they are scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Britain for Home

(NCNA-English London, Feb. 11, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team led by chang hsieh-lin left here for home by air this afternoon after attending the welsh open table tennis championships.

at noon today, chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese table tennis team. among those present at the luncheon were h. roy evans and mrs. nancy roy evans, president and honorary general secretary, of the table tennis association of wales (ttaw) and joint organisers of the welsh open table tennis championships, and charles m. wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Activists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a delegation of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with tomio narasaki as its leader and kazuhiro saitoo as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, chu tse and tu pao-chung.

at the banquet, hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation and repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people of china and japan.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china.

Chinese Table Tennis Players Visit Hokkaido, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 12, 1976)

the chinese table tennis delegation and the japanese table tennis team played their second friendly match in obihiro city, hokkaido prefecture, yesterday.

over 2,200 people watched the game in which the chinese women's team won by 5:2 and the japanese men's team won by 4:3.

the chinese delegation arrived in obihiro on february 10 from kushiro. on the evening of the same day, a cocktail party was given by the tokachi table tennis association and the obihiro municipal government in honour of the visiting chinese players. the guests had a forum with the young people in obihiro and practised with young table tennis fans there. during their stay in nemuro city on february 9, the chinese players visited the "library of northern territories" and went to nosappu cape to take a look at japan's four northern islands occupied by the soviet union. in the evening, they watched a

puppet show in kushiro, in which soviet hegemony was unmasked. the show was staged by the young people of the hokkaido association for the promotion of the return of the northern territories. the chinese players were deeply impressed by the japanese people's staunch will and determination for receiving the northern territories.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Amity Association President Meets Peruvian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk here today with peruvian friend mr. andres humberto solari vicente.

mr. solari arrived here on february 6 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and was guest of honour at a dinner given by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the association.

while in peking, the peruvian friend visited factories, a rural people's commune, a university and a "may seventh" cadre school and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. he will leave here to visit tachai and southern china before going home.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam-China Friendship Association
Celebrates 26th Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 12, 1976)

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam-china friendship association, a report meeting was arranged by the association here yesterday to acquaint the participants with china's achievements in sciences and technology.

among those present at the meeting were: dang thai mai, vice-president, and hoang tuan, secretary general, of the association; nguyen khanh phuong, member of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the democratic republic of viet nam; and representatives of hanoi masses.

chinese ambassador fu hao and other diplomats of the chinese embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

chinese and vietnamese films were shown at the end of the meeting.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Peking Banquet in Honor of Guests from
Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the guests from the federal republic of germany. among them were alfred dregger, member of the central council of the christian democratic union (c.d.u.) and president of the state of hessen of the c.d.u., and his wife dagmar dregger; werner karl marx, chairman of the working team of foreign and defence policy of the christian democratic union and christian social union parliamentary group, and his wife hildegard marx; and accompanying correspondents including herbert kremp, editor-in-chief of the "die welt", and gerhart loewenthal, editor of the second german t.v. station.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal

republic of germany to china, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the guests arrived in peking this afternoon on a visit to china.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Receives Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Feb. 10, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, received li chiang, minister of foreign trade of china, here today and had a friendly talk with him.

present at the reception were emil ludviger, federal secretary for foreign trade, and kang chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia.

li chiang stopped over here on his way back home from his visit to albania. emil ludviger gave a luncheon in honour of li chiang and his party during their stay here, greeted and saw them off at the airport. chinese charge d'affaires was also present on these occasions.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1976)

a zairese trade delegation led by fayete fay diung, adviser to the department of commercial bills, arrived here by air today.

it was welcomed at the airport by hsueh na, deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy in peking.

END

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